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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

THE NEW RUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

OUR daily contemporaries have been commenting during the week upon a document, given to the world by the *Kalner Zeitung*, purporting to be a despatch from the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Prince Gortschakoff, and to have been addressed to every representative of Russia at the Courts of Europe. The first perusal of the despatch suggests, not unnaturally, the question of its authenticity. On this point there may be room for doubt. If unauthorised by the Government in whose behalf it purports to speak, and by the statesmen whose name it bears, the fabrication may at least claim the merit of ingenuity. If the document be genuine, the style and the matter of its reasoning, and the principles which it proposes for the consideration of Europe, are of a nature to shock the too easy faith of those who imagined that the bear had been transformed into a lamb; that the lesson of the late war had left no rankling behind it; and that Russia had been cured, for a generation at least, of her dreams of ambition and her lust of conquest.

Passing over the haughty impertinences of the opening paragraphs, and coming at once to the real matter of the despatch, we find that the Russian Government (provided always that the document be genuine) lays down the broad principle of non-intervention as the basis of the future relationship of the several States of Europe towards each other. Prince Gortschakoff asserts that "the Powers which coalesced against Russia" in the late war "assumed for their motto respect for the rights and independence of Governments." Starting from that point, he insists that on the re-establishment of peace the doctrine received the acquiescence of Russia and of all the Powers that signed the Treaty of Paris; and that, consequently, Russia cannot permit it to be infringed for the future without

using, if need be, the "material forces" at the Emperor's disposal. The Prince cites, first, the case of Greece; and, second, that of Naples, as instances of a policy on the part of Great Britain and France at variance with the principles of international equity, and as sufficient to justify against those Powers a declaration of war, if it suited the convenience of Russia to avow herself at this moment the protector either of King Otho or of King Ferdinand.

The parallel between the conduct of the late Emperor Nicholas who invaded Turkey, to steal two valuable and long-coveted provinces, as a preparatory step towards a more astounding robbery—and that of Great Britain and France with respect to Greece and Naples,—where neither of them dreams of obtaining a square inch of territory,—though cleverly made, will throw no dust in the eyes of any one. The cases are so wholly dissimilar as to suggest the possibility that the wily diplomatist was indulging in a solemn joke when he linked them together. To advise a neighbour that he must not set his own house on fire lest he should set yours on fire also, and to cease dining with him or visiting him if he rejects your good counsel, is a very different affair from knocking him down in the street and rifling his pockets of his watch and his purse; or from breaking into his house, not for the sake of the tranquillity of the neighbourhood, but to plunder his strong-box, or to build a house for yourself in his pleasure-garden.

Yet, although it sounds very like a rebuking of sin on the part of Beelzebub for the Emperor of Russia or his Ministers to rebuke England or France for interference with the internal affairs of other countries, it cannot be denied, especially as regards Naples, that the British and French Governments have fairly laid themselves open to the charge brought against them by Prince Gortschakoff of "an open declaration of the right of the strong" to govern or coerce the weak. In discussing in our paper of last week the whole policy of European interven-

tions, we dwelt at considerable length upon this point. If any thing were wanting to confirm us in the opinion we then expressed, it would be this very document. The whole policy lately pursued by the leading Powers of Europe has been one of cowardice. It was want of diplomatic courage that brought us into war. It was want of courage on the part of our statesmen, both French and English, that induced the patching up of a peace before the time was ripe; and before any one of the greater questions involved in the war had received a proper solution. It is want of courage, at the present moment, which leads the Governments that would fain rule all Europe to play fast and loose with the great principles by which they profess to direct their conduct. If non-intervention in the internal affairs of other nations is to be the rule of Europe—as asserted with something very like a threat by Prince Gortschakoff—not only must Greece be evacuated, and the King of Naples be left to his own devices, but France must withdraw her legions from Rome, and Austria from the Legations. If the hands of England be clean in such matters, those of France are not. The two great Powers which confronted the might of Russia hesitate before the might of Austria, although Austria does far more to endanger the peace of Europe than the King of Naples has done. The danger which menaced the world but a few months ago has not disappeared, but has merely shifted its ground and its agencies. Turkey was the battle-field, and Russia was the aggressor; it is now Italy that is the weak point, and Austria that is the incendiary. If the Emperor of Russia will let bygones be bygones, and insist upon all occasions on the necessity of non-intervention, the people of all Italy, and not merely the instruments of Neapolitan tyranny, will owe him a debt of gratitude. The Emperor of the French is a man of undoubted sagacity, and of tried courage. If he would but have the heroism to leave Rome to the Romans, he might speak



BOATMEN ON THE NEVA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



with authority to the real perturbators of Europe. A free Italy would be a noble and a powerful ally for France; and one of the first results of the independence of the Peninsula would be to strengthen the alliance of France with Great Britain. But we may be sure that no alliances will be stable that do not take great principles for their foundation, or that fear to apply towards the strong evil-deer the same policy which they exert against the weak. The *status quo*, imperilled as it is by imminent revolution in Italy and elsewhere, is not worth the sacrifices of honour, of self-respect, and of high and just principle, which are made to maintain it.

BOATMEN OF THE NEVA.

OF the boat population of the Neva and St. Petersburg we engrave upon the preceding page a characteristic group. Great numbers are employed in the boats of traffic, the fishing-boats, and ferry-boats; and, what with trade and the excursions on the river, through the islands, there is abundant work for this hardy class. Like most Russians of the working class, these boatmen are fond of gaiety. One of the islands is peculiarly the resort of the humbler order of St. Petersburg: here they flock to enjoy in the woods their national amusements of swings and Russian mountains; and here, on holidays, smokes on the grass under every pine group the favourite *somovar*, round which may be seen encamped a party of long-beards, gossiping, singing, and clamouring.

Kohl gives us this lively picture of the Neva:—

Imagine, then, a noble river, meandering in a multitude of arms, through an archipelago of islands, crowned with magnificent palaces, or decorated with delicious gardens. The wide sea itself, close to the city, presents itself at each of the six mouths of the river. Imagine the scene animated by thousands of ships and boats. Here, the sailing-boat of the English skipper, who proudly displays his superior skill over all else that floats on the watery element; there the German burgher with his family, abandoning himself to enjoyment after the labours of a busy day. On another side may be seen a congregation of Russian peasants pouring the sweet melodies of their nation over the bosom of the water, or the splendid barge of a Russian noble, attended by a magnificent band of wind instruments, each artist the born thrall of the master he attends on. The seamen of every maritime nation may be seen rowing about, enjoying a scene to the animation of which they contribute their share. I doubt whether there be a city on the globe that can show anything equal to the beauty of one of these boat excursions on the Neva during a fine summer night.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE Emperor and Empress have at last quitted their retreat at Biarritz, to enjoy the pleasures of the autumn in the Imperial residences that surround the capital. After spending some ten days at St. Cloud, the Court will proceed to Compiègne, where will take place the hunting and other fêtes already spoken of. We find it somewhat difficult to treat of a report cautiously whispered about here, and by many affirmed as a fact. True or false, the subject is one much too delicate to be touched upon by the French press, and you will probably have the *prémices* of it. An anonymous letter—so runs the story—has been addressed and conveyed to the first lady in the empire, representing in strong, but perfectly respectful, terms the extreme need of reform in the circle that immediately surrounds her person, and that of her spouse. The characters, views, conduct, and antecedents of the persons particularly alluded to are given at length, calmly and without malice or passion; the influence they exercise, the functions they undertake, apart from their ostensible duties, are also entered upon; as well as the coarse, immoral, and undignified tone and tendency of most of the pieces selected for representation before an august audience, rendering them wholly unfit to be witnessed by the younger and more refined members of the society assembled, and even a scandal to certain of the visitors from foreign Courts. The lady in question is said to have perused the missive with the utmost attention, and then to have forwarded it to her liege lord, absent on a sanitary excursion. In a few days the document was returned with a pencilled note at the bottom in these words, "C'est très dur, mais c'est bien vrai" (It is very hard, but it is quite true). Whether any steps of a reformatory nature are likely to follow this candid admission remains to be seen.

The Prince Napoleon has hastened his return from his northern expedition, coming direct from Stockholm without stopping *en route*. The Governor of the Danish establishments at Greenland is raising a pyramid to commemorate the passage of the *Reine Hortense*.

Certain English journals speak of the assemblage of a number of high dignitaries at Paris, to deliberate on a complete modification of the *Senatus Consultum*, relative to the Regency. Without venturing positively to deny the existence of such a project, we may safely affirm that nothing is known of it here, and that the report is considered wholly destitute of foundation.

Society here is much occupied by an accident recently occurring to a lady who bears one of the most aristocratic names in France, the Comtesse Charles-de Fitzjames. At her country house at Marly, she accidentally trod on a lucifer match, which, lighting, set her dress on fire; she immediately ran towards a pond close by; but, the rapidity of her movements increasing the violence of the flames, she was severely and extensively burned before they could be extinguished. No fear, however, is entertained for her ultimate safety.

A report of no small interest to the different political parties, especially the Legitimists and Orleanists, is going the rounds. It states that the Comtesse de Chambord is likely to fulfil the nearly extinguished hopes of her husband's party on the subject of an heir. Should this be true, all question of a fusion is set at rest.

There is said to be a probability of the Emperor making an excursion to Brest for the purpose of witnessing a series of experiments on the floating batteries, and of inspecting the manoeuvres of the flotilla in the roadstead.

Mademoiselle Rachel has taken her departure for Egypt. She goes direct to Cairo, with a numerous bery of attendants. Consumption—the malady with which she is menaced—being unknown in that climate, it is hoped the affection may yet yield before its favourable influence. Already the *Petites Affiches* announces the sale of her hotel in the rue Trudon, for the 25th November, at a valuation of 250,000 francs. The decoration of the house, and the rarity, beauty, and value of the articles it contains, will render this sale a subject of much interest and curiosity.

The article of the *Moniteur* relative to the vital question of the lodgings and rents of the poorer classes has created much sensation among these latter, and sets at rest—for the present moment at all events—a variety of reports and propositions relative to the measures to be adopted for an improvement in the state of affairs at present existing. Different measures are also in contemplation respecting the means to be adopted for diminishing the price of provisions, and securing the public against fraud in the quality of such as are brought to market. One of the substances most constantly falsified is dairy produce; and this, since the increase in the price of meat has rendered the latter difficult of attainment to the poorer classes, has become one of their

chief resources. In consequence of the complaints and the various condemnations resulting from this state of things, a number of the chief dairy-farmers who serve the Paris market have united to send in a petition to the *Prefet de Police*, demanding an authorisation to be allowed to form themselves into a company, having the exclusive right to furnish dairy produce to the capital. They engage, moreover, to purchase up all that is now supplied by the small farmers in the different parts of the department de la Seine, and to furnish not only Paris with these necessary aliments, but also the rest of the department. Such a plan, offering much greater facilities in the administration of this important branch of commerce, and much stronger guarantees as to purity of quality, can hardly fail, we should think, of obtaining the authorisation demanded. The establishment of cattle markets at Paris, which appears likely to be decided on, will also afford various advantages to the consumers of butcher's meat.

M. Couture, the painter of "L'Orgie Romaine," "Les Parisiens de la Décadence," &c., has just completed the varnishing of his mural pictures in the Chapel of the Virgin, Church of St. Eustache; they are said to be of remarkable merit, well and naturally drawn and grouped, extremely rich in colour, and remarkably free from conventionalism. The public will shortly be admitted to judge of their merits. M. Couture's picture of "The Baptism of the Prince Imperial" advances successfully, and is destined for the Louvre.

The Théâtre Lyrique has a great success with the "Dragons de Villars," and is preparing "La Reine Topaze" for Mlle. Miolan. At the Vaudeville, M. Théodore de Bauville has a sprightly little *pastiche*, "Le beau Léandre," and the Gymnase has produced "Riche de Cœur," by MM. Duvert and Lauzanne, with considerable applause.

WALLACHIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

BUCHAREST, Sept. 3.

ON the accession to power of the present Kaimakam, Prince Alexander Ghika, the people naturally awaited some indications of the policy to be pursued in the future; and indulged the hope that a wise Administration would endeavour to obliterate the errors committed during the reign of Prince Stirbey. Recent circumstances, however, have sufficed to weaken the hopes too fondly entertained, and to illustrate the weakness of the Ministry.

The President of the Council is M. Contacuzane, a man who has belonged successively to every Administration that has ruled the country during the last thirty years. Russian with the Russians, Turk with the Turks, Austrian with the Austrians, Wallachian with none, he is considered to be a functionary whom any country would have good reason to consign to the retirement of private life. The Minister of Justice, M. Balachano, is a man whose almost incredible ignorance is a fertile subject of derision; and who can scarcely write his name. The Minister of Public Worship I need say nothing about, for he is a totally unknown man. The Minister of Finance, M. Constantin Sutz, is a Greek boyard, who has not displayed, in a long public career, a single quality to recommend him for office.

When Sir Stephen Lakeman (Mashar Pacha) arrived at Bucharest about three months ago he brought with him a pack of English foxhounds, which he had purchased from the British cavalry at Scutari. Till lately, on account of the extreme heat, hunting was out of the question; but now that it has moderated we have a meet twice a week. The "red-coats" quite astonish the Bucharestians on marching back triumphantly to kennel with the "brush." Wolf-hunting has also been tried, but till now with no success whatever, as the hounds will not run them. We are also indebted to this gentleman for his endeavours to introduce racing as a national pastime; and I have every reason to believe that it will succeed. Under his auspices, white posts have been erected on the intended course, which extends for upwards of a mile and a half, and is admirably suited for the purpose, being as level as a bowling-green. About the 12th inst. the grand race is coming off; and, to add to the attractions, several games are to be played, and two bands of music are engaged for the occasion.

P.S.—The day before yesterday the Austrians made application to the Wallachian authorities for more lodgings in the town, as fresh troops are expected; and as orders had previously been given to renovate the ones already in occupation, we have to fear their still prolonged stay in this country. When Count Coronini left we were led to believe that he would be followed in the course of a few days by the whole army; and what real political motives they can have in still remaining is a mystery not to be solved here.

RUSSIA, NAPLES, AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

The following circular has been addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to the representatives of Russia at foreign Courts, dated "Moscow, September 2":—

The treaty signed at Paris on the 30th of March, in putting an end to a struggle the proportions of which threatened to extend still further, and the final issue of which was beyond human calculation, has re-established international relations in Europe. The Powers who had coalesced against us had taken as their motto, "Respect for the rights and independence of Governments." We do not intend to enter into an historical examination of the question, nor is it our intention to raise a sterile discussion, but merely to arrive at the practical application of the principles which the great Powers of Europe themselves then proclaimed.

We will not do any of those Powers the injustice to suppose that, now the struggle is over, each individually considers itself authorised to follow a line of conduct suited to its own private interests. On the contrary, we feel convinced that all the Powers have the sincere intention to act according to the principles they at first professed. Taking this for granted, we must suppose that it is the intention of all the Powers who took part in the late war, as it is that of the Emperor, our august master, to make the general peace the starting point for the re-establishment of relations based on a respect for the right and independence of Governments. Has this hope been realised? Are the international relations re-established?

Without entering into a detail of some secondary questions, we are compelled to state with regret that there are two countries, forming part of the European family, where in one regular state of things does not yet exist, and in the other where it is threatened to be compromised. We allude to Greece and to the kingdom of Naples. The occupation of the Hellenic territory by a foreign force against the will of the Sovereign and the feelings of the nation is now without any just reason. Political motives might to a certain point explain the violence exercised towards the Sovereign of a country, and the necessities of war might be alleged as a reason for such a course; but now, when neither of these causes any longer exists, it appears to us impossible to justify at the tribunal of equity the continued presence of a foreign force on the soil of Greece. Thus, the first words pronounced by our august master when the re-establishment of peace had enabled the Emperor to raise his voice were clear and precise. We have never concealed our opinions from foreign Governments, and that opinion we still entertain.

We consider it our duty, however, to add that, although the results have not fully answered our expectations, we retain a hope that we shall not remain isolated on a ground where right and justice are evidently in favour of the cause which we support.

As to the kingdom of Naples, if the question be not to find a remedy, it appears to us that it is time to seek a means of prevention. The King of Naples is the object of a pressure, not because his Majesty may have transgressed any one of the engagements imposed on him by treaties with foreign Courts, but because, in the exercise of his unquestionable rights as a Sovereign, he governs his subjects as he thinks proper.

We can understand that, in consequence of a friendly feeling, one Government might offer to another advice inspired by kindness and interest, and that such advice might even assume the character of an exhortation; but we think that is the extreme limit at which it ought to stop. Less than ever is it now permitted in Europe to forget that Sovereigns are equals among each other, and that it is not extent of territory, but the sanctity of the rights of each which regulates the relations which exist between them. To wish to obtain from the King of Naples concessions as to the internal régime of his States by threatening demonstrations, is to wish to govern in his place, and to proclaim the right of the strong over the weak.

It is needless for us to point out the opinion expressed by our august master on such pretensions. His Majesty entertains a hope that they will not be carried into execution; and he is the more strongly imbued with this hope, as it is also the doctrine which the States, where the principles of political liberty are the more fully developed, have always brought forward. It is, in fact, their profession of faith.

You will be careful, whenever the two questions above alluded to are

started at the place of your residence, to allow of no doubt being entertained as to the opinion of our august master on the subject. This frankness naturally proceeds from the system which the Emperor has adopted from the moment he ascended the throne, and this system is not unknown to you.

The Emperor wishes to live in good harmony with all Governments, and his Majesty thinks that the best means for attaining that object is not to conceal his ideas on any questions connected with the European law of nations. The agglomeration (*le faisceau*) of those States who for many years have supported with us the principles to which Europe owes more than a quarter of a century of peace, no longer exists in its former integrity. The will of our august master has not brought about this result. Circumstances have restored to us our full liberty of action. The Emperor has decided to devote, by preference, all his solicitude to the welfare of his subjects, and to concentrate on the development of the internal resources of the country an activity which will not be diverted by external circumstances, unless when the positive interests of Russia shall absolutely require it.

Russia has been reproached with isolating herself, and remaining silent in presence of facts which do not accord with either law or equity, and it is said that Russia sulks. Russia does not sulk—she meditates (*La Russie ne boude pas, elle se recueille*). As to the silence of which we are accused, we may call to mind that a short time ago an artificial agitation was organised against us, because our voice was heard whenever we thought it necessary to support right. This action, tutelary for many Governments, and from which Russia herself derives no benefit, has been laid hold of to accuse us of aiming at I know not what universal domination. We can shelter our silence under the impression of this *souvenir*, but we do not think that such is the attitude which belongs to a Power to which Providence has assigned the position which Russia occupies in Europe.

This despatch will prove to you that our august master does not confine himself to this character, when he thinks it his duty to make known his opinion. It will be the same whenever the voice of Russia may be useful to the cause of right, or when it will not be for the dignity of the Emperor to let the world remain in ignorance of his views and opinions. As to the employment of our material forces, the Emperor reserves to himself his free judgment.

The policy of our august master is a national one; it is not egotistical; and if his Majesty makes the interest of his people paramount over every other object, he does not admit that the advancement of those interests can excuse the violation of the rights of others.

You are authorised, &c., GORTSCHAKOFF.

The Anglo-French fleet has not yet sailed for the Bay of Naples, nor does anybody seem to know when it is likely to sail for that destination. Letters from Vienna affirm that the intended demonstration has been adjourned for a short time, "in consequence of the representations of the Austrian Cabinet." Another letter from Vienna, in the *Börsenhalle*, says:—

The resolution of the Western Powers to send their fleets into the Bay of Naples has given rise here to conferences between Count Buol and the Ambassadors; and at these conferences the question was also mooted respecting the reinforcements which the French garrison of Rome is now receiving. M. de Bourqueney entered into explanations in detail upon this head. It is not known whether they appeared satisfactory or otherwise; but the Austrian Government is about to reinforce the Austrian troops in the Legations. At the same time efforts are made here to induce the Western Cabinets to resume the Conference of Paris, in order that all the difficulties that have since arisen may receive their solution in this way. Parties here do not despair of seeing these efforts attended with success; and they hope by these means to suspend to the last moment the execution of the threat made by the Western Powers against Naples.

The Russian Brussels organ, the *Nord*, calls attention to a letter from Vienna, in which the same statement is made regarding the increase of Austrian troops in the Legations:—

According to a report, which has been current here for some days, the number of our troops in the Roman Legations is to be considerably increased, with as little delay as possible. It is even said that two additional regiments of infantry and one of cavalry have already entered the Legations. The ground for this is, that France having resolved to send reinforcements to her troops at Rome, our safety and political interests render it necessary for us to strengthen ourselves in the Legations.

As regards another piece of news, no less serious, which is circulated at Vienna, I cannot speak positively. It is said the Piedmontese Government has notified to Paris and London its intention of joining a squadron to that of the two great maritime Powers in the Bay of Naples. I need scarcely tell you with what feelings this news was received by our Government and by the public. It is to be hoped for the peace of Italy that the active interference of diplomacy will prevent the realisation of a project which would singularly complicate a state of affairs already so much endangered in the Italian peninsula.

THE NEUCHÂTEL AFFAIR.

The *Bund*, in its number of the 26th September, publishes a document relative to the Neuchâtel affair. It is a message from the Federal Council to the Federal Assembly. The diplomatic portion of the document is the conclusion. It says:—

As regards the diplomatic representatives of the Powers, if we except Prussia, they have not taken any steps with us in this matter, except that some of them have taken advantage of their position to recommend us either officially or officiously to use moderation towards the prisoners under arrest. But we are able to support ourselves upon the fact generally acknowledged, and in no manner will the rules of humanity permitted under such circumstances be deviated from.

Should, eventually, diplomatic negotiations take place, they can, in our opinion, only be opened on the basis of the recognition of the complete independence of Neuchâtel as regards foreign States. We should energetically reject all overtures that did not rest upon that basis. We are also of opinion that in our position it is not for us to take the initiative in this respect.

Justice will quietly follow its legal course, and to guarantee it from anything of a nature to disturb it, to nip in the bud any attempt of the sort, it will be necessary for the Federal troops to occupy the canton of Neuchâtel until the investigation has terminated.

The Grand Council of Neuchâtel has voted, by a majority of 48 to 31, the dissolution of the bourgeoisie, the creation of a municipality, the expulsion of the compromised clergy, and the dismissal of officials who had secretly or openly aided the late insurrection. Swords of honour have been voted to Colonels Denzler and Girard.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Paris correspondent of the *Nord* writes that the question of Bolgrad occasions frequent interviews between Baron Brunnov and Count Walewski. France, Prussia, and Sardinia, he avers, are inclined to support the refusal of Russia to yield that town.

The Prince of Montenegro has issued a diplomatic document to the European Powers, in which he says:—

1. Diplomatic recognition of her independence.
2. Extension of her frontiers towards the Herzegovina and Albania.
3. Definitive settlement of the boundary line towards Turkey, such as it exists for the Austrian frontier.
4. Annexation of the port of Antivari to the Principality.

AMERICA.—THE CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.

By the *Persia*, which arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last, and the *Baltimore* on Wednesday, we have news from New York to the 18th ult. The news from Kansas still continues of a warlike character.

General Smith, the United States' military commander in the disturbed territory, had been informed by the President that it was his intention to place under his command all the militia force necessary to maintain order and suppress insurrection, and that no military operations shall be carried on in Kansas otherwise than under his instructions and orders. He was instructed not to permit the employment of militia, or any armed bodies of men, unless they have been regularly mustered into the service of the United States. The new Governor of Kansas, Geary, and General Smith had been informed by telegraph that they would be furnished with sufficient force to preserve order and bring to justice all offenders against the public peace in Kansas.

The latest news was that Governor Geary had released all the prisoners that were in the hands of the mob at Lavenworth. The Pro-Slavery party, generally, had fled from Westport, fearing an attack from General Lane. A battle is reported to have taken place on the 31st of August between 500 Missourians (Pro-Slavery party), under General Atchison, and a party of Free-soilers; the former fled at the first charge.

Judge Lecompte, of Kansas, has written a long letter in vindication of his course in sustaining the action of the Missouri border ruffians. The letter is in answer to the speech of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, made in the House of Representatives, and seems to be a personal affair altogether.

The *George Law* had arrived from California. The news was important and interesting. The Vigilance Committee had disbanded, having discharged Judge Terry with a recommendation to resign. The termination of the existence of the committee was not marked by further disasters or violence. The forces of the committee paraded in full force, numbering several thousand men. Many were mounted and fully equipped for cavalry service.

The *New Orleans Picayune* publishes later advices from Havannah

stating that considerable excitement prevailed amongst the officials at that port in consequence of a report of a serious difficulty between the Government of Mexico and the British Minister to that country. The affair is represented to have been of so grave a nature that the Minister had demanded his passports, and orders had been transmitted to Havannah for the sailing of a British squadron from that port for Mexico, to enforce the demands. The commander of the British steamer *Tartar* was said to be engaged in collecting a naval force, to sail immediately to the scene of action.

RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

The city of Baltimore is altogether one of the neatest in the American Union. The sketch (enlarged on page 350) conveys the impression of its being a quiet place, and this is said to be its ordinary character; but, like every other town and city in America, it partakes of the general excitement arising out of the present struggle between the Free-soilers and the Slave Power. We perceive, from our file of American papers by the last mail, that a serious riot had taken place in Baltimore, in which one man was killed and twenty wounded. The *Baltimore Sun* of September 13 gives the following account of the affair:—

A most terrible riot took place yesterday afternoon about six o'clock, on Light-street, in the vicinity of Warren-street, which resulted in the instantly killing of one man and the wounding of some twenty others, a number of whom are supposed to be mortally injured. The particulars of this sad affair, so far as we could ascertain them amid the attendant excitement, from the statements of parties living upon the street and at the spot where the riot occurred, were that about four o'clock in the afternoon, as the American clubs known as the Rip Raps and the Wampagoes were passing the corner of Henrietta and Light streets, some boys on the corner had some words with them, when one in the line struck one of them and knocked him down, upon which another of the party threw a brick into the line. A number of them here left the line in pursuit of this boy, who ran and took refuge in the Seventeenth Ward House of James Clark, on the corner of Light and Little Church streets; and, upon the pursuers entering, a fight took place between them and some parties in the bar-room, which resulted in the party in pursuit of the boy being driven off, when the whole procession moved on. At about six o'clock they again returned, when the riot which resulted so seriously took place—the statements as to who made the attack being so contradictory that we could not reliably learn from whence it proceeded. In an instant thereafter a rapid discharge of fire-arms took place from both parties, and was continued ten or fifteen minutes.

The person killed was named Hare, who lived in the western section of the city, a wood-sawyer, and at the time was engaged in sawing wood on Warren-street, near Light. The ball passed through the left arm into his breast, and is supposed to have passed through his heart, as he fell and instantly expired. An inquest was held over his remains at the southern district police-station, by Coroner Benson, and a verdict rendered that he came to his death by shooting at the hands of some person to the jury unknown. He was about fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.

A majority of those wounded were not participating in the affray, but were attracted to the vicinity of the melee by the firing.

During the evening, Officers Hough, Vansant, Favier, and Allen, arrested John Carter and John Hartlove, two of the wounded, upon the charge of firing muskets, and each upon suspicion of having fired the shot which killed Hare. An examination took place before Justice Webb, at the Southern Police Station—Frederick Pinkney, Esq., being in attendance on the part of the State. Testimony was adduced as to their both having fired in the direction of the murdered man. Thomas Mecon also testified to John Hartlove having fired a shot which struck him in the face. They were both fully committed to answer at Court.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

The London correspondent of the *New York Herald* had furnished that journal with the following copy of the treaty for the arrangement of the Central American questions:—

CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND HONDURAS, RELATIVE TO THE BAY ISLANDS.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Republic of Honduras, being desirous to settle, in a friendly manner, certain questions connected with the territorial limits of the Republic, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, &c., who have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

ART. I. Taking into consideration the peculiar topographical position of Honduras, and in order to secure the neutrality of the islands adjacent thereto, with reference to any railway or other line of interoceanic communication which may be constructed across the territories of Honduras, her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Honduras agree to constitute and declare the islands of Ruanan, Bonacca, Helena, Utila, and Barbareta, situate in the Bay of Honduras, a free territory under the Sovereignty of the Republic of Honduras. The present legislative, judicial, and executive authorities in said island shall remain in the exercise of their functions until the Legislative Assembly of the said islands may otherwise provide, with, however, the following exceptions: All functions hitherto exercised by the Crown of Great Britain, and by the Governor of Jamaica, in the government and legislation of the said island, shall cease from the date of the proclamation of this convention therein, and such proclamation shall be made as soon as possible after the exchange of ratifications. All functions hitherto exercised by the superintendent of the British settlements in the Bay of Honduras, in the capacity of Lieutenant-Governor of the said islands, and by the presiding magistrate therein resident, in the government and legislation of the said islands shall cease six months after the date above-mentioned, unless the Legislative Assembly shall sooner provide substitutes for the above-mentioned functionaries. The inhabitants of the free territory shall then possess the following rights and immunities:—

1. The right to govern themselves by means of their own municipal Government, to be administered by legitimate executive and judicial officers of their own election, according to their own regulations.
2. Trial by jury in their own courts.
3. Perfect freedom of religious belief and worship, public and private.
4. Exemption from all duties of customs and from all taxation on real estate or other property, except such as may be imposed by their own municipality, and collected for the treasury of the free territory, to be applied for the benefit of the said free territory.
5. Exemption from military service, except for the defence of the free territory and within its bounds.

The Republic of Honduras engages not to exercise its rights of sovereignty over the islands which are to constitute such free territory in any manner in violation of the rights and immunities specified in this article. The Republic also engages not to erect, nor to permit to be erected, any fortification on the said islands, or on any other islands in the Bay of Honduras; nor to cede such islands, or any of them, or the right of sovereignty over such islands, or any part of such sovereignty, to any nation or state whatever. And whereas slavery has not existed in the said islands, the Republic of Honduras hereby engages that slavery shall not at any time hereafter be permitted to exist therein.

ART. II.—The contracting parties agree to communicate the present convention to all other maritime Powers, and to invite them to accede to it.

Signed in London this — day of —, in the year of our Lord, 1856.

CLARENDON.
HERRAN.

MILITARY COLONISATION.—The conditions for the formation of a military settlement in British South Africa have been issued. The following are the principal provisions:—They will be liable to serve as military settlers from the date of their landing in South Africa, and for seven years after their location. The duties will be thirty days' training each year for the first three years, and twelve days for the following four years; besides mustering for church parade on Sunday during the term. They are to be conveyed out free, and will receive rations from the day of their landing, and for one year after their location, or a commuted money allowance of equal value. From the day of landing in South Africa, and for three years from the date of their location, they will receive the following rates of pay:—Pay or colour sergeant, 1s. 2d. per day; sergeant, 11d.; corporal, 8d.; private, 6d.; trumpeters and buglers the same as privates. When called out for service in the field against the enemy, or in aid of the civil power, the pay of all ranks will be made up to the same rate as that of her Majesty's troops. Special allowances will be made for wounds. Each non-commissioned officer and private, if located in a town already inhabited by a European population, will be allowed a building lot on which to erect his house. Each non-commissioned officer and private will be required to build a cottage on the land allotted to him. For this purpose an allowance will be made—for a non-commissioned officer, 20s.; a private, 18s. At the end of seven years from the date of location, the land, buildings, and improvements thereon will become the absolute property of the military settler, if he has fulfilled the conditions of his agreement; and he will then be subject to no further military duty than that exacted from other settlers in defence of the country. Married officers will be allowed to take their wives and families to South Africa free of expense for passage or provisions; and a passage will be given to one unmarried female servant, in addition to each family, if required. The wives and families of non-commissioned officers and privates will be conveyed to South Africa free of expense for passage or provisions.

EARLY WINTER.—The *Arrière* states that, since the 21st ult., the mountains of Saurat have been covered with snow, a most extraordinary occurrence at this season of the year. The wolves, being thus driven from the mountains, have spread in the plain, devoured thirty-two sheep, and committed other serious ravages. It would appear that snow has fallen in other parts of France, as the *Sentinelle du Jura* says:—"Snow fell rather heavily on the 20th September along the hills near Bois d'Amont, and on the 21st a sharp frost took place in the same locality."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF LAUDERDALE.



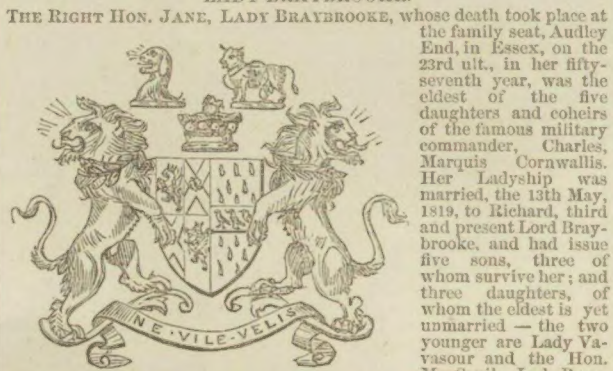
THE RIGHT HON. ELEANOR COUNTESS OF LAUDERDALE, who died at the family seat, Thirlestane, Berwickshire, on the 16th ult., had attained the great age of ninety-four. Her Ladyship was the only daughter and heiress of Anthony Todd, Esq., and the relict of James, eighth Earl of Lauderdale, to whom she was married the 15th of August, 1782, and by whom, who died the 15th September, 1839, she had issue four sons—viz., James, the present Earl of Lauderdale; Anthony, a K.C.B. and Vice-Admiral; John, a Colonel in the Army, who died in 1839; and Charles, who died in 1817; and five daughters—viz., Lady Robert Fraser, of Torbrack, Inverness-shire, who died in 1829; Lady Edward Stanley, of Cross Hall, Lancashire; Lady James Balfour, of Whittinghame, Berwickshire; Lady John Warrender, who died in 1827; and Lady Charlotte, who died, unmarried, in 1813.

THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF HOWTH.



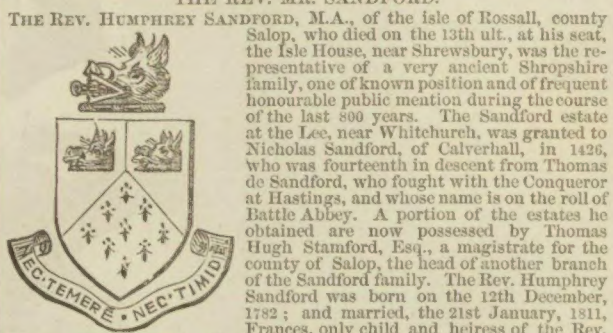
THE RIGHT HON. MARGARET COUNTESS DOWAGER OF HOWTH expired, at Kingstown, near Dublin, in the eighty-second year of her age. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Wm. Burke, Esq., of Glinsk, in Roscommon; and the second wife of William, second Earl of Howth, who died in 1822. The issue of her marriage were Thomas, present Earl of Howth; and two daughters, viz., the Lady Catherine, who is now the widow of Charles, Viscount Dungarvan; and the Lady Elizabeth, who is the wife of Sir Edward Richard Borough, Bart.

LADY BRAYBROOKE.



THE RIGHT HON. JANE, LADY BRAYBROOKE, whose death took place at the family seat, Audley End, in Essex, on the 23rd ult., in her fifty-seventh year, was the eldest of the five daughters and coheirs of the famous military commander, Charles, Marquis Cornwallis. Her Ladyship was married, the 13th May, 1819, to Richard, third and present Lord Braybrooke, and had issue five sons, three of whom survive her; and three daughters, of whom the eldest is yet unmarried—the two younger are Lady Vavasour and the Hon. Mrs. Savile. Lady Braybrooke, herself the daughter of one of the best and wisest soldiers of his time, has—as well as her sisters, the late Lady St. Germans and Mrs. Ross,—had sons who have perished in their country's service. Her third son, Henry Aldworth, a Captain of the Grenadier Guards, was slain at Inkerman; and her fifth son, Grey, an officer of the 5th Dragoon Guards, died of the wounds he received at Balacava. The other two that make up the four grandsons of the Marquis Cornwallis, who have lost their lives in the recent war, were Captain Granville Elliot, of the Coldstream Guards, second son of the Earl and Countess of St. Germans; and Captain Ross, of the 3rd Buffs, son of Charles Ross, Esq., and Lady Mary his wife.

THE REV. MR. SANDFORD.



THE REV. HUMPHREY SANDFORD, M.A., of the Isle of Rossall, county Salop, who died on the 13th ult., at his seat, the Isle House, near Shrewsbury, was the representative of a very ancient Shropshire family, one of known position and of frequent honourable public mention during the course of the last 800 years. The Sandford estate at the Lee, near Whitechurch, was granted to Nicholas Sandford, of Calverhall, in 1426, who was fourteenth in descent from Thomas de Sandford, who fought with the Conqueror at Hastings, and whose name is on the roll of Battle Abbey. A portion of the estates he obtained are now possessed by Thomas Hugh Sandford, Esq., a magistrate for the county of Salop, the head of another branch of the Sandford family. The Rev. Humphrey Sandford was born on the 12th December, 1782; and married, the 21st January, 1811, Frances, only child and heiress of the Rev. George Holland, M.A., Rector of Hanwood and Mindtown; and has left issue seven sons and two daughters; and is succeeded by his eldest son, Humphrey Sandford, Esq., M.A., and Barrister-at-Law. The Rev. Mr. Sandford, who was a magistrate for Shropshire, succeeded his father in 1821. His grandfather, Humphrey Sandford, Esq., who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1787, was the grandson maternally of Thomas, Lord Folliott, the brother of Henry, the last Lord of that title, who died in 1716.

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES JONES, K.H.

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES JONES, K.H., a Peninsular officer, died on the 22nd ult., at his temporary residence in Jermyn-street, St. James's, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. The gallant General was formerly in the 15th Dragoons, from which he retired on half-pay in August, 1815. During his military career in the French war, Jones won distinction in numerous minor affairs; and his conduct with his regiment at Talavera and Barossa obtained for him a silver medal. General Jones's first commission was that of Cornet, bearing date the 6th Nov., 1801. He became a Lieutenant-Colonel the 22nd July, 1813; and a Major-General the 20th June, 1854. He was made a Knight Companion of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1831.

ALDERMAN WILLIAM HUNTER.

THIS venerable and highly-respected Alderman and Magistrate of the city of London, and member of the Corporation for the long term of thirty-two years, died on the 22nd ult., at his residence, 13, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. Alderman Hunter was born at Bury St. Edmunds. His family originally sprung from Scotland, and his father had in the course of time settled at Bury St. Edmunds, at which place Alderman Hunter had the good fortune to receive his education from Dr. Blomfield, the father of the Bishop of London. Having in due time been initiated into business, Mr. Hunter came to London, where he settled in the year 1807, and founded the extensive and lucrative trade which he subsequently carried on with much success. In 1825 Mr. Hunter was selected to represent in the Common Council the ward of Coleman-street; he was, in 1843, elected Alderman of the same ward; he was made Sheriff in 1844; and he served the office of Lord Mayor in 1851. Alderman Hunter was much and deservedly esteemed for his charity and benevolence, and his upright and straightforward conduct as a magistrate. He showed himself, on all occasions, to be a kind-hearted, liberal, and worthy citizen.

DR. EMILIUS BRAUN.

DR. EMILIUS BRAUN, the well-known Roman antiquary and Secretary of the Archaeological Society at Rome, died recently, at his residence on Monte Caprino, in Rome. Dr. Braun's acquirements were very extensive; and he had directed his attention to many branches of art and industry. His annual course of lectures on the Antiquities of Rome, his handbook to these antiquities (published not long ago), and a new material for casts invented by him, and described in this Journal at the time, obtained for him a wide-spread and deservedly high reputation. The very fine model of the Coliseum in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham was made under his direction. His death is to be regarded as a general loss.

WILLS.—The will of the Honourable Sir William Temple, K.C.B., was proved under 40,000l.; General Sir Henry F. Campbell, K.C.B., 25,000l.; the Rev. Sir George Burrell, Bart., of Wolhampton, 14,000l.; Lewis Raphael, Esq., of Bedford-place and Brighton, 100,000l.;

Edward Yates, Esq., of Compton-terrace, Islington, 45,000l.; Sampson Payne, Esq., of Clayfield House, Hants, 20,000l.; Mrs. Judith Maria Turner, of Perrywood House, Lyncumb and Widcomb, 35,000l.; Mrs. Ann Boydell, of Rilt Castle Cottage, Merford, Flintshire, 23,000l.; Lieut. Jones Rudland, 10th Foot, 18,000l.; Robert Beachcroft, Esq., Paddington, 16,000l. Miss Sarah Edmonds, of Brighton, has bequeathed to the Brighton and Sussex Hospital, the Dispensary, Orphan School, the Salisbury Infirmary, and the Bath United Hospital, 100l. to each.

A VISIT TO BLENHEIM.

(From a Correspondent.)

IF national liberality endows a noble family, and the representatives of that family are disposed to give the public the opportunity of viewing its treasures, they ought to do so on liberal terms. The Duke of Marlborough issues cards to admit six persons to Blenheim, at a charge of ten shillings. But, if only one person desires to enter he must pay ten shillings. This is manifestly unjust. We happen to know that a party of sixty was once taken there by a gentleman, at his own expense, all of whom were counted and ticked off as if they had been so many sheep. Ten cards were handed to the keeper, and the gentleman himself was about to follow—"Stop," cried the Cerberus, "where's your card?" "I have given you ten," was the answer—"But sixty have passed in; I must have another card, or you cannot enter." The public will imagine the natural indignation excited by such conduct.

The charge of ten shillings for six persons is only a charge for the privilege of visiting the places of interest, which are divided into three sections—the palace, the gardens, and the park; to each of which there is a different guide, and of course each must have his fee. The absurd part of the regulations is found to apply to the garden, where, as the cards are issued for six persons, the gardeners insist on considering every six persons as a separate party requiring another guide. We cannot believe that such a regulation is approved by his Grace of Marlborough. But, we know that two guides insisted upon accompanying a party of ten or eleven, and the above reason was given in answer to the remonstrance. In some places the proprietor is eager to obtain the signatures of as many visitors as possible for the sake of the autographs thus secured. Not so at Blenheim. The only advantage of the visitors' book is that it forms a check on the numbers admitted, and, to a certain extent, prevents dishonesty in the attendants. Should more than the prescribed number sign—and that is determined to a certain extent by the size of the party—the official, with an air of insulted dignity, dashes his pen through the offending name.

The regulations at Studley Park might be taken as a model for all the noblemen of the kingdom. There a fee of one shilling for each person is sufficient to cover the expense caused by the public, and that the public are always willing to pay. To make a charge beyond is derogatory to the dignity of the nobility of England.

We are not of opinion that the public have any right to demand admission to any man's private house and grounds; but, if they are admitted, it ought to be on the most liberal principles—such principles as have been enunciated by Lords Albemarle and Stanley, principles that add to the nobility of those noblemen, and bind closer the ties of respect, uniting the upper and the lower classes. Such conduct induces the people to defend the Peerage. A grasping policy leads to its degradation, and raises up men as advocates for the humiliation of the aristocracy. Those of the nobility who, by an unworthy tax, make a profit out of the pleasures of the people, are the worst enemies of the order to which they belong.

MAGPIE HAWKING.

THE public are not generally aware that the ancient sport of Hawking still exists, and is followed by a few with as much eagerness and success as it ever was in "the olden time." Of one of its varieties, Magpie Hawking, the large Engraving upon the next page (from an original sketch) affords a veritable picture of the sport.

The hawks to be used in this flight should be a cast of male peregrines, called by falconers "tiercels." The day should not be too sunny or windy; a calm, dull day is the best; and the country open, with a pretty good sprinkling of magpies upon it. Before the hawks "leave the hand," it is well to explain the part the field should take in the amusement. They should be informed that dogs are not allowable; that upon seeing a magpie they should observe a strict silence until the hawks are cast off. It should also be explained to them that, as the magpie makes up for its want of speed upon the wing by wonderful cunning and activity, he proves himself to be no easy bird to kill with hawks. Indeed, a flight may last from twenty to forty minutes. This being the case the falconer requires every assistance from all present, and this help should be thus rendered:—The magpie knows that his safety depends on avoiding the stoops of the hawks, and he escapes them by taking short flights near the ground, from bush to bush, or along a hedgerow, &c.; being well aware that the hawks dare not strike at him in such situations for fear of injuring themselves. The great object of all is, consequently, to make Maggy cross the open country, where the hawks have a chance of stooping fairly at him. Supposing, therefore, that the magpie has been driven into a hedge by the hawks, both horsemen and "footies" divide on each side, and make a large circle round the magpie, so as to have him between them. Each party then rapidly approaches the other, and with whips, sticks, and voices endeavour to force out the magpie, which, being thus surrounded, flies clear of cover, giving the hawks, which are "waiting on," room for a stoop, which, however, the quarry will frequently avoid by "shifting its flight;" i. e., turning rapidly in the air, which throws out the hawks, and thus is enabled to regain the cover. No time must then be lost in driving him out as before, for the hawks, it must be recollected, are all the while exhausting their strength upon the wing whilst Maggy is resting—ay, perhaps concocting some sly dodge to do his enemies. "Whoop!" proclaims the kill, when all should fall back, that the falconers may secure the hawks. The first up at the death may claim the tail, which makes a pretty ornament to wear in a cap. One great feature of this sport is that no one need be idle; all may join in it and be of use. In fact no quarry gives more sport than the magpie; and this flight has several advantages over others; for instance, it is never too rapid, on account of the quarry being slow in a straightforward flight; and it is easily seen, being so conspicuously marked. As to the sport itself, few scenes can be more exciting than a good field of ladies and gentlemen on horseback, and on foot, some galloping, some leaping, some tumbling, others using their whips and some their quarter-sticks, to beat out and frighten the magpie which has "put in" to cover. Then when Maggy is pressed out, you have the wild cry of the falconers to call the attention of the hawks, which work and assist each other with all the sagacity of dogs—being encouraged, instead of frightened, by the noise and bustle of the field, which they evidently look upon as allies. Whenever the magpie leaves the cover sufficiently you have the most splendid stoops at him from each hawk in its turn, and the wary doublings and shifts of the quarry by which he so long avoids these blows are truly astonishing. Such a flight as we have been endeavouring here to describe may be confined to a few fields before we have "a kill," but if it be a good rideable country a good chase across it is most desirable—to secure which the magpie must not be headed, but be allowed to make "his point," which, like a fox, will be straight to his stronghold, the nearest wood or cover.

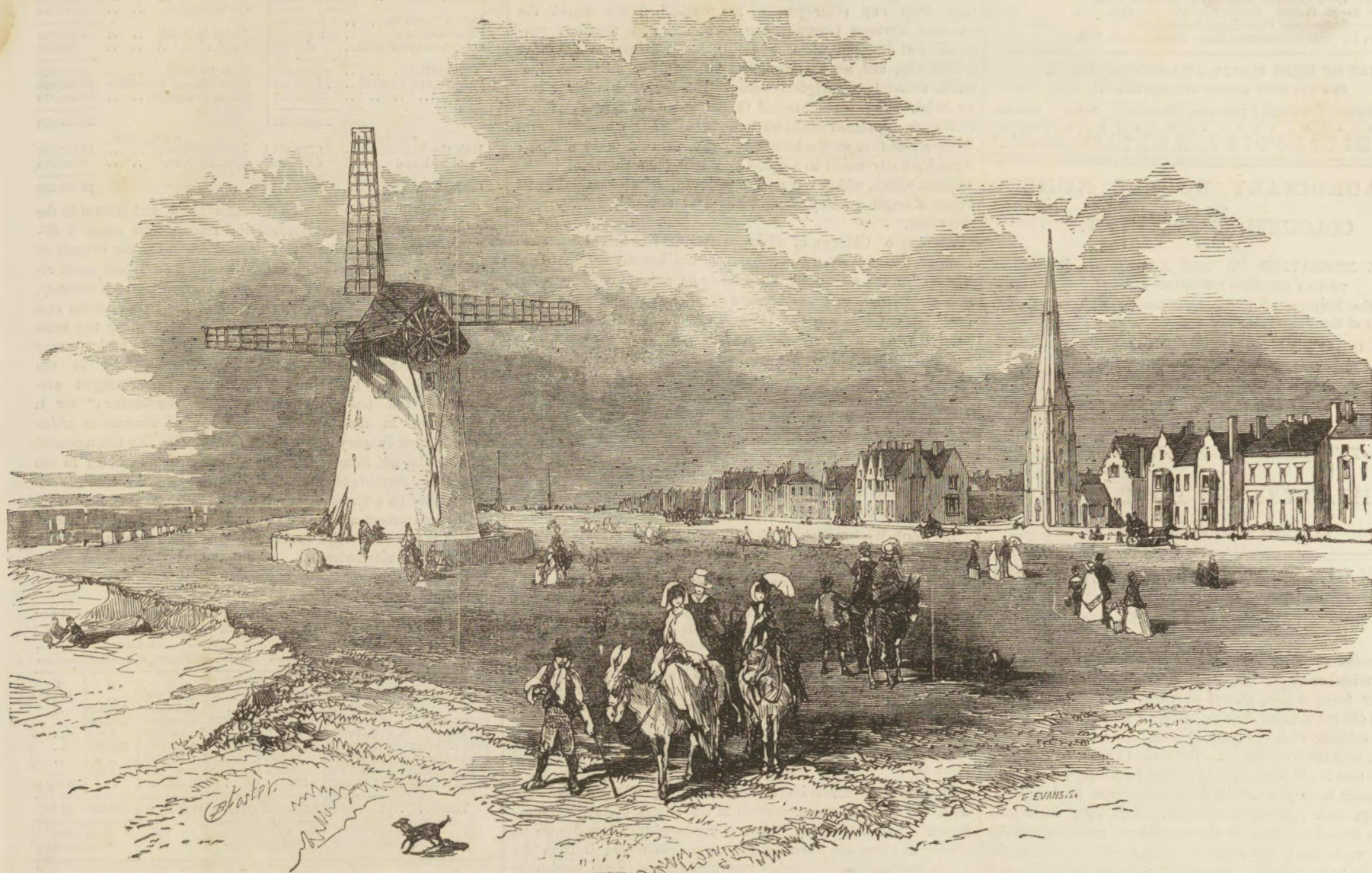
By a letter from Moscow, in the *Times* of Tuesday last, we learn that Hawking has formed part of the Coronation amusements in the neighbourhood of that city—foxes and wolves being attacked by hawk, dog, and man:—

In Russia (says the *Times* correspondent) there still exist the practices of the old chase; and all the mysteries of falconry are studied and understood by the grand signors, who keep up the traditions of their ancestors. Their love of hunting is probably derived from their Scythian progenitors, or from the Tartars, whose Khans took great delight in the pursuit of beasts of prey by dogs and birds. The large Iceland falcons and all the long-winged hawks are trained with great care; and several establishments of the kind are well known and celebrated in Russia for the excellence of the falconerie brought up within their precincts. In Siberia several very strong, fierce, and swift hawks—larger than ger-falcons, and of great courage and beauty—are found, which are held in much esteem, and are sold at high prices. These birds will pursue a fox, and strike out his eyes and kill him; and it is affirmed that two of them will attack a wolf, blind him by strokes of their wings and beaks, and then destroy him at their leisure with their powerful talons.



MAGPIE HAWKING.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE WATERING - PLACES OF ENGLAND.



LYTHAM

LYTHAM AND SOUTHPORT.

We are among those who think the autumn the pleasantest time of the year at the sea-side. Well cased in a dreadnought jacket, and crowned with an oilskin cap or tarpaulin hat, we delight to play at buffets with the wind, which, tired of vexing the waves, rushes on shore to dash up open streets and into narrow alleys, rudely banging about doors and shutters, rattling blinds and bellying out window-curtains like the sails of a ship, or perhaps to indulge in rude gambols with the tresses of fair ladies, and kiss their blooming cheeks as they turn them round and round to avoid the boisterous embrace. The ever-solemn sea seems mightier when its waves are fretted into foam and dash upon

the shore, as though they would overtop the cliffs which keep them in their bounds. The majority of holiday-seekers are not of our opinion in thinking the autumn the most agreeable time for a sea-side visit, but prefer sunny days and crowds of company. There are many, however, who, like ourselves, when jaded by the exercise of active duties, delight in the quiet of such a place as Lytham, which is situated on the north side of the estuary of the Ribble, and promises to become a favourite resort of visitors from Preston, whence it is distant about twenty-two miles. It is a very pretty retired spot, and has some pleasant walks and drives in its neighbourhood; Preston also is well worth a visit, from its historical associations and the part its burgesses took during the Civil Wars: and the journey by

railway is made in less than an hour. Southport, lying on the shore of the Irish Sea, is another pleasant abiding-place for those who require fresh air and retirement. It is almost unknown, except to the good people of Liverpool, who frequent it in the summer months. The town has been greatly improved of late years; and all the houses in the principal street have gardens in front, which give a very pleasant appearance to the place. Southport is nine miles from Ormskirk, and twenty-two from Liverpool, whence there is a direct communication by railway.

At some future period we may resume these brief notices of English watering-places, fully assured that many of them excel in beauty and health-restoring properties most of their foreign rivals.



SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 5.—20th Sunday after Trinity. Horace Walpole b. 1717.
 MONDAY, 6.—Louis Philippe, late King of the French, born, 1773.
 TUESDAY, 7.—Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.
 WEDNESDAY, 8.—Eddystone Lighthouse finished, 1759.
 THURSDAY, 9.—St. Denis. Dutch fleet defeated, 1797.
 FRIDAY, 10.—Oxford and Cambridge Terms begin.
 SATURDAY, 11.—Old Michaelmas Day. Canova died, 1822.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 11, 1856.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 3	5 25	5 45	6 3	6 30	7 9	7 35
8 20	8 10	8 20	9 10	10 0	10 45	11 25
11 55	—	—	—	—	—	—

EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE NUMBER
AND
COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

A LARGE ENGRAVING OF THE NATIONAL BANQUET
TO TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS,
Given by the Emperor of Russia at Moscow; with many other
Illustrations of the Festivities; and the

CORONATION OF THE CZAR;
SKETCHES FROM ITALY;
AND

FOUR COLOURED ENGRAVINGS,
WILL APPEAR IN THE

TWO SHEETS AND SUPPLEMENT
OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1856.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1856.

THE enrolment of foreign legionaries in the British service was one of the mistakes of the late war. Though circumstances prevented their firing a shot, except on parade and at reviews, circumstances did not prevent their embodiment from bringing us into unpleasant collision with European Powers; and what was of more importance, with the Government of the United States. Although it is probable that the ill feelings thus excited have long since passed away, it seems as if the foreign legionaries were predoomed to unpopularity, both in their embodiment and in their disembodiment. The British Government, the proprietor of countless millions of acres of waste land, was sorely in need of soldiers, and might have obtained quite as many native-born warriors, as it obtained in the back slums of Hamburg and other foreign cities, if it had offered to its own people the same advantages which it held out to Germans. But this was not done. The militia corps raised in England, Scotland, and Ireland were treated with uniform shabbiness; were mulcted of their bounty money, on all sorts of frivolous and vexatious pretences; were not promised colonial acres; and were dismissed, in many places, with but scant courtesy. In Ireland the ungrateful treatment they received led to open mutiny, which was with difficulty suppressed; and in England there has arisen but too general a feeling among the rural and urban population that the bounty money promised by the Government is a mere make-believe, and that it is better to do anything than to go "a soldiering." With Germans, however, the case is very different. The eight thousand men disbanded on Tuesday last at Colchester are to have the option of being conveyed to the Cape of Good Hope, to form themselves into a military colony, and to receive grants of public land in proportion to the rank which they severally held in the legion. The only objection that can well be taken to this proceeding is, that it has not been made applicable to British subjects as well as to foreigners. If Great Britain has acres to give away, why not let Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen have a chance to possess a few of them? We do not object to the colonisation of the back and frontier territories of the Cape of Good Hope by means of these men. Great Britain might very much increase her strength and resources by means of such colonies, not only at the Cape, but in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and elsewhere. But there is a general opinion throughout the country that, if such colonisation be tried at all, the natives of these islands—the faithful subjects of the Queen—should be encouraged to take part in it. The wars of Europe are not yet over. The insolent circular of the Russian Government on the affairs of Greece and Naples shows the folly of which the British and French Governments were guilty in patching up a premature and unstable peace. England, it is but too probable, will have need of all her soldiers for many years to come; and if Government, as a reward for a limited period of service in the militia, would grant land, either in Canada or any other colony, at the choice of the militiaman, we should have a larger regular army available for all European purposes than we are likely to have under a system which ignores the merit of the Englishman and exalts that of the German, for no reason, that we can discover, except his Germanism. The subject of military colonisation is one of the greatest importance to the people of this country. It is one that has been too long neglected, and too little understood. On some future occasion we may perhaps enter at greater length into a consideration of its manifold advantages, fiscal and social, as well as military. In the mean time we shall await with interest the result of the offer made to the German legionaries. The scheme, as affecting them, may probably fail when placed in competition with the offers alleged to have been made to them by the King of Naples, and by other Powers and Potentates who sniff throughout Europe the smell of gunpowder and hear the sharpening of the swords for battle; but we hope, nevertheless, that the Government will not abandon altogether the idea of turning the waste lands of the Empire to due account as a reward for military service.

SOME sixty years ago Mr. Tench Cox, a painstaking Philadelphia Revenue Commissioner, published a "View of the United States," in which he enlarged greatly on advantages which would accrue to America from a liberal investment of capital in internal improve-

ments. Calling the attention of his countrymen to what Russia had effected in that direction, he says:—"The hemp and timber for the Russian navy is transported by inland navigation 1200 miles; and yet hemp is shipped from that kingdom on lower terms than from any other part of the world." What would the patriotic Revenue Commissioner have said had any one predicted that in 1856 wheat would be shipped from an American inland city, and, after a voyage of nearly 5000 miles—2400 of which were inland navigation—would be delivered at a lower cost for freight and charges than *via* Odessa and other Russian ports? Still more astonished would he have been if any one could have foretold him that on the borders of one of the vast lakes of North America a city would be founded on a spot then possessed by the Indians, which, within a quarter of a century from its origin, would export a larger quantity of grain and flour than any other port in the world.

The city of Chicago, of whose marvellous rise and progress we gave an account several months ago, has become a "nine days' wonder" in the mercantile world lately on account of the prospect of a direct trade in grain between that remote port and Liverpool. A few days ago the *Dean Richmond*, a vessel of 380 tons burden, arrived at Liverpool from Chicago with a cargo of wheat, having accomplished the voyage in sixty days, in spite of an unexpected detention of twelve days in the St. Lawrence. Those who profess to be acquainted with the matter affirm that vessels may be expected to make the run to Liverpool in fifty days, which is a much shorter voyage than the average taken by vessels from Odessa and Galatz. The *Liverpool Daily Post*, in an article on the importance of the trade which may be expected to flow in this channel, shows what a saving would be effected by sending grain direct to this country:—

The North-Western States, with their great railway and canal facilities, can lay down at the lake ports larger quantities of grain, at a less cost, and deliver the same in England in a shorter time than the countries on the Black Sea. Hitherto, as we have stated, the trade has been carried on *via* New York, the goods passing through three or four different hands ere they reached England, each change entailing a commission, besides loss of time, and three several freights—in the aggregate amounting this season to 13s. 8d. per quarter, with an unusually low rate of carriage to Buffalo. The Black Sea freights at present are 13s. per quarter, and the usual voyage from Galatz seventy to one hundred days. The *Dean Richmond* has made the entire passage in sixty days, including twelve days' detention in the St. Lawrence, which would not be likely to occur again; vessels, therefore, may be expected to make the run in fifty days, whilst a vast saving in expense will be gained, the freight and charges being less by several shillings than *via* New York or from the Black Sea.

If these anticipations be realised, the voyage of the *Dean Richmond* will form an important event in the annals of English commerce. If the adoption of this new mode of transit will give us American wheat at a lower figure than we can obtain it from the Black Sea, we may reasonably expect to draw a larger portion of the enormous supplies we now require from our Transatlantic kinsmen; and, if our doing so should lessen our imports from Russia in a corresponding ratio, there are few persons out of Manchester who will be grieved at such a transference of trade from the Czar to Brother Jonathan.

ONE of the commercial characteristics of our age is the accuracy and the copiousness of statistics. The returns periodically made by the Board of Trade are invaluable, and it is a just demand that the agriculturists should furnish an annual catalogue of their crops. All such documents are useful materials of knowledge which enable us to compare the present with the past, and facilitate our future operations. Nothing would be more advantageous to the whole trading community than the possession of a rule, approximating to certainty, by which they could foresee when the Bank of England would raise or lower its rate of discounts, for the fluctuations in the Money Market are the more disastrous in proportion to their unexpectedness. From 1704 to the 17th May, 1839, the Bank rate never exceeded 5 nor was less than 4 per cent. In the pressure of 1839 the rate was raised for some months to 6 per cent, but it was reduced to 5 per cent in January, 1840, and remained between 4 and 5 per cent, as before, till after the passing of the 7th and 8th Vict., cap. 32. In the Lords' Report on Commercial Distress (1848) Mr. Horsley Palmer made the following statement:—"Prior to September, 1844, the Bank never reduced the rate of interest below 4 per cent, though there were occasions when the value of money for the discount of bills was as low as 2½ per cent in the Money Market." It was not till the Bank Charter Act was passed into law that excessive and rapid fluctuations commenced, and these have continued up to the present day. The first return of the Bank under that Act was for the week ending the 7th September, 1844. In that month the rate of discount fell from 4 to 2½ per cent, at which rate it continued for twelve months; it then rose, successively, to 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 per cent; the highest rate ranging from 3 per cent to 9½ per cent between September, 1844, and December, 1847. The number of changes in these three years was thirteen. The excessive rise was due to the panic of 1847, only quelled by the Treasury order of the 25th October in that year, which order suspended the Act of 1844. After the panic had ceased, a new series of fluctuations commenced with 1848, and up to the 13th October, 1855, they amounted to not less than twenty-three in number, varying from 2 to 7 per cent. The reader is here reminded that from the year 1704 to 1839, that is for a period of 135 years, the rate of discount never fluctuated more than 1 per cent, and the contrast between that uniformity and the violent oscillations which have taken place since 1844 is too striking to need comment.

On these facts the question arises, is the Bank of England guided by any rule in raising and lowering its rate of discounts, and can that rule be disclosed to the public so that every trader may prepare himself for either alternative? It is trifling to reply that the Bank determines its conduct by the influx or the efflux of gold; something more precise and definite is wanted, and it is supplied in a little sixpenny brochure, entitled "The Bank Barometer," and published by Letts, Son, and Steer, which records the weekly rate of discount from January, 1848, to October, 1855, a period of time sufficiently ample to furnish reliable data. All our readers are familiar with the mode in which the weekly returns of the Bank are made up and published, so that the formula need not be here

given; but to detect the rule secretly adopted by the Bank in raising or lowering discount we must put those returns into the following amended form, as they stood in the week before last:—

Notes issued	£25,962,415	On Bullion	£11,487,415
Public Deposits	6,609,292	On Securities	14,475,000
Other Deposits	9,973,564	Notes in hand	6,210,725
7-day and other Bills ..	887,179	Coin	653,895
Liabilities	17,470,035	Cash in hand	6,864,620
Proprietors' Capital ..	14,563,000	Government Securities ..	11,964,953
Rest	3,730,817	Other Securities	16,924,279
	35,753,852		35,753,852

BAROMETER.		CIRCULATION.	
Half the Liabilities ..	8,735,017	Bullion Note	11,487,415
Cash in Hand	6,864,620	Security Note	8,264,275
Cash Deficient	1,870,397		19,751,690

The preceding table contains the same items and figures as the weekly table of the Bank returns; the arrangement alone is different. The "Barometer" reveals this fact: when the amount of cash in hand falls short of half their liabilities, the Bank never reduces the rate of discount, but generally raises it; on the contrary, when the cash in hand exceeds the half of the liabilities, the rate is seldom raised, but generally reduced. By using the table we have given, from week to week, every trader may foresee the probable action of the Bank; and in the little work we have quoted there is the strongest evidence of the trustworthiness of the "Barometer;" for it proves true in the twenty-three cases of fluctuation which occurred from January, 1848, to October, 1855. By this amended table we also see, from week to week, how many shillings in the pound, estimated in gold, the Bank can pay, for it distinguishes the notes issued on a metallic basis from the notes issued on a debt which Government are unable or unwilling to pay. As the Money Market is now in feverish excitement, the time is opportune for the publication of this statement.

THE REVENUE.

	The YEAR ended Sept. 30, 1856.			QUARTER ended Sept. 30, 1856.		
	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease
Customs	£23,093,301	250,858	..	£5,981,344	..	37,143
Excise	17,861,778	473,698	..	5,446,000	309,000	..
Stamps	7,180,041	..	79,524	1,770,643	117,926	..
Taxes	3,100,026	39,527	..	157,000	3,000	..
Property-tax ..	15,940,331	2,275,126	..	5,347,236	752,378	..
Post-office ..	2,768,152	59,058	..	645,900
Crown Lands ..	283,857	8,341	..	67,857	1,341	..
Miscellaneous ..	1,120,581	184,714	..	156,343	..	32,214
Totals	71,348,007	3,291,232	79,524	19,571,429	1,183,645	69,357
		£3,211,708			£1,114,288	
		Net Increase.			Net Increase.	

THE COURT.

The Court movements of the past few days present no novelty. The return of her Majesty to the south is now expected to take place in the course of the ensuing week; and it is said the homeward route will on this occasion be by road, through the Spittal of Glenshee, and thence to Blairgowrie, at which point the Royal party will take the railway.

On Tuesday se'night the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, drove to the Falls of the Gair Valt.

On Wednesday the Royal party were confined to the neighbourhood of the Castle, the inclemency of the weather preventing any distant excursion.

On Thursday the Queen, attended by the Duchess of Wellington, again drove to the Falls of the Gair Valt. The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking. On the same day the Earl of Aberdeen, who had been on a visit to her Majesty, left Balmoral for Haddo House.

On Friday the Queen, attended by the Duchess of Wellington, drove to Birkhall.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice and attended by the Duchess of Wellington, drove to Panmure Wells. The Prince Consort, with Sir George Grey and Lord James Murray, went to Aberfeldie, where the woods were driven for deer.

On Sunday the extreme inclemency of the weather prevented her Majesty from attending Divine service at the parish church of Crathie.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince drove out in the neighbourhood of the Castle, and his Royal Highness subsequently went deer-stalking. In the afternoon her Majesty again drove to the Falls of the Gair Valt, accompanied by the Princess Royal, and attended by the Duchess of Wellington.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and her Serene Highness the Princess Amalie of Hohenlohe-Schillingfürst have been almost daily guests at the Royal dinner-table.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce and Sir George Couper, will leave Aberfeldie Castle, N.B., on the 6th instant, for Edinburgh, en route to Frognore Lodge, near Windsor.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has quite recovered from her recent indisposition.

The Countess de Neuilly, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and attended by a numerous suite, returned to Claremont on Tuesday, from Oxford, in which city the members of the ex-Royal Family had been sojourning since the previous Saturday.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon, on leaving Taymouth Castle, went on a visit to the Count and Countess Flahault, at their seat in Perthshire; whence they have since proceeded to Rose Castle, Cumberland, to pass a few days with the noble Earl's brother, the Bishop of Carlisle.

The mortal remains of the late Viscount Hardinge were on Wednesday deposited in the family vault, at Fordcombe Church, near South Park, Penshurst. The funeral was strictly private. In addition to the immediate members of the family, the Earl of Ellenborough, and a few other attached personal friends of the deceased, attended the obsequies.

The health of Lord John Manners, M.P., is stated to be in an unsatisfactory state.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—According to the *Sherborne Journal*, the Prince of Wales is making a tour in the western counties *incog*. On Friday evening his Royal Highness privately arrived at Wimborne, and took up his quarters at the Crown. The Prince was accompanied by three attendants; but such was the studied strictness of his *incognito* that he took his departure before the loyal inhabitants of the town became at all aware of the honour conferred upon them by the visit of the heir presumptive to the crown of these realms. The young Prince permeated the streets with the jaunty, independent air of an Englishman, and chatted, without the smallest restraint or the slightest show of formal condescension, to some of the poorest of the inhabitants; and he entered into a personal negotiation with the owner of an extraordinarily sagacious dog, with the view to the purchase of the animal. On Saturday he arrived at Dorchester, and stayed at the King's Arms till Monday, attending Divine service, on Sunday, at St. Paul's Church.

THE RAJAH OF PUTTEALA.—Some time since the Rajah of Putteala favoured Calcutta with a visit, and it was said he even intended to proceed to England, but was deterred from doing so, and scampered back to his dominions, in consequence of hearing what appeared to be a well-founded rumour, to the effect that in his absence his State was to be annexed. His short stay in Calcutta—where he had an opportunity of observing how a Governor-General and other men in high office worked from early morn to dewy eve—appears to have inspired him with the desire of doing likewise—the desire possibly being sharpened into activity by a wish to stave off absorption, as he might reasonably suppose even the annexing Government of India would not extinguish a reforming Rajah. His Highness has retained the services of a Sikh who speaks English correctly, makes chemical experiments imperfectly, is translating into Oodoo "Brande's Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences," and is in training as a photographer; he has ordered a pair of twenty-inch globes, a double-barrelled air-pump, a quadrant, and treatises on astronomy, the use of the globes, and logic.—*Madras Athenaeum*.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Neapolitan crisis is still impending, and the impression seems to be that King Ferdinand is preparing to succumb, and, for the time, to affect to rule more righteously. Perhaps, however, the interposition of Russia, who comes in

While yet her cicatrix looks raw and red,
After the "English" sword,

may give fresh courage to the King of Naples to persevere in his career of madness. Most men will regret to see the difficulty temporarily adjusted, with a certainty that, upon the withdrawal of pressure, the present atrocious system of Neapolitan administration may be resumed with new gusto by the tyrant and his myrmidons. There is a story that Russia intends to send a squadron into the Bay of Naples, for the winter, by way of a counter-demonstration to that expected from England and France. We are not induced to place much faith in the allegation, but worse things might happen; and, should Russian vessels attempt to thwart the movements of the French and English commanders, our gallant blue-jackets, cheated of their chance in the late war, may yet have an opportunity of showing that "the majesty with which the British soldier fights" is quite paralleled by the chivalry of his amphibious brother. However, ideas like these must be temperately indulged for the present. As to any permanence for the hollow paction called the Treaty of Paris, that is an idea worthy of Rabelais' architects, who built castles in the air, and then "worked very laboriously" to furnish them with dreams.

Some Americans of ability have been contesting the Kansas question in the English press; and part of the object of the controversy has been to show that the Union is in no danger from the condition of affairs in that region; and also that the Free-soilers are as open to blame as the Slavery men for the state to which things have been brought. On the first point it is not necessary for us at present to say more than that all Englishmen worthy of the name would deplore any shock to the welfare of the States; and that all lovers of freedom would regret any result that should place an argument in the hands of the opponents of Constitutionalism. On the second, despite conflicting evidence, and the fact that the earlier struggles in Kansas passed generally unheeded and almost unrecorded, there can be no reasonable doubt that the savageness of the Slave party, their violence and their intolerance, compelled the Free-soilers to have recourse to recruiting their ranks and arming themselves. The Slave men did no doubt succeed in carrying the early laws of the State, but, inasmuch as they violated the social compact by legislation that rendered it impossible for men holding Free-soil opinions to live in safety and freedom, it would be difficult to show that the allegiance of the latter was not released. It is somewhat amusing to find that while in the Old World the doctrine has been universally accepted that a King who misgoverns may be exiled or executed, the Western Republicans should become sticklers for tyrannical laws, simply because they have been enacted with sufficient compliance with certain formalities. But the circumstances have got beyond logic in Kansas, and the last mail records another battle, in which the Free-soilers are said to have obtained the victory.

The Montenegrins, stirred up by intrigues set on foot by the despotic Powers, are demanding protection against Turkey, and also an extension of territory. These people, who have recently shown their worthiness to receive consideration from civilised States by a raid into the neighbouring country, where they have murdered men, women, and children, are used as but a means of promoting disturbance; and a statesman will weigh, not their futile claims, but their admitted capability for mischief. It is not improbable that they will cause considerable trouble during the settlement of the matters intrusted to the Conference.

At home two of our oratorical lights have shone out, for the first time since the prorogation. Mr. Gladstone, and his old antagonist, Mr. Disraeli, have harangued audiences. The former has delivered addresses of a religious and missionary character, in which he has eloquently insisted upon our grand Anglo-Saxon duty to colonise and Christianise. He has also made just and wise appeals to the colonists to bestir themselves in religious matters, reminding them that State help from home was no longer in accordance with the principles on which we administer the resources of the empire. Mr. Disraeli shone with a milder and more glowworm light, having merely met some farmers, in company with the Duke of Buckingham, and having assured them that they were fine fellows, that Free-trade is irrevocable, and must be accepted, and that he is quite certain the Buckingham farmers "will never go backwards." One might be disposed to think the contrary, finding them still willing to be patronised by his Grace of Bucks.

Charles James Blomfield, D.D., has ceased to be Bishop of London—his resignation, under the recent Act of Parliament, having been duly sent in to the Archbishop and forwarded to the Queen. Dr. Archibald Campbell Tait, whose names indicate his birthplace, is Dr. Blomfield's successor; and those who have studied the new prelate's career and his discourses augur well for the Church from the appointment. Dr. Tait, as might be expected in a man selected by Lord Palmerston, is understood to be one of the Broad Church school; in other words, a divine who sees in the elasticity of the pale of the Church of England its grand claim to the support of enlightened and independent men. Of the retiring prelate we are happy to be able to say nothing less favourable than that he was a kind, warm-hearted man, with much business ability, but one who would willingly have pleased everybody in turn,—a fate which less classical learning than the accomplished scholar possessed should have taught him is, for the most part, denied by the gods. We wish him years and comfort to enjoy the domestic circle, the *Æschylus*, and the £6000 pension.

The Crystal Palace water fêtes were to have ended with the display of fountains on Saturday last, but the rain upon that day has obtained us another sight of these fine works. The Palace has received numerous admirable additions of late, and also an improvement which is not an addition—the removal of that enormous confectioner's ornament for the centre of a Twelfth-night cake—the trophy set up by the Baron Marchetti in commemoration of the peace, of which peace, indeed, the monument was every way worthy. The model of the more tolerable Scutari erection—one of the boldest jobs of the day—has also been taken away. The picture exhibition is under rearrangement. In connection with this latter department it occurs to us to call attention to the fact that in one of the long galleries of the British Museum are a number of paintings—chiefly portraits of historical personages—hung not only in a most inappropriate place, among objects of natural history, but hung where a most unfavourable light prevents the spectator from forming any judgment of their merits. Is there any technicality that should prevent the trustees from lending these pictures to the Crystal Palace while we await the National Portrait Gallery, to which such of them as have merit or interest well be handed over? Where they are they are useless and tantalising. Another point on which we should like to make a suggestion—this

time to the directors of the Crystal Palace—is this. The mass of visitors to the Palace are sheep without a shepherd. They stare at mediæval transcripts and renaissance reproductions, are pleased with bright colours and striking forms, and pass on—the objects having failed to create more than an evanescent impression of having seen something very fine. This, of course, is from sheer ignorance. Could instruction awaken interest in their minds the Palace would be far more effective than it is. Why not put life into the Courts by means of oral instruction; why not engage individuals who should do the work of the handbook to those who have neither patience nor habit for comparing printed descriptions with the objects before them? What is wanted is a staff of lecturers, who should be well acquainted with the various Courts—not merely reciters of a lesson; and who should be prepared to explain, from time to time, in a conversational, not didactic, manner, the objects on which visitors of the humbler class might desire information. How grateful that class would be for such guidance may be judged by the respectful attention with which they follow any one who happens to be explaining any portion of the Exhibition to his own family. To say that these lecturers must be perfectly earnest and courteous, and exempt from all vulgarity and impatience of ignorance, is only to say that they must not be utterly unfit for their work. We commend the subject to the consideration of the directors, assured that the adoption of some such plan would give a vitality to the Exhibition—would unseal a beautifully-embellished but still sealed book for the masses.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUEEN AND THE LATE VISCOUNT HARDINGE.

GENERAL ORDER.

HORSE GUARDS, 2nd October, 1856.

The Queen desires to make known to the Army her sincere grief at the loss of that great and eminent soldier Field Marshal Viscount Hardinge.

A few weeks only have elapsed since, yielding to the request of the Field Marshal, whose health had given way under the arduous duties of his office, the Queen reluctantly accepted his resignation of the Chief Command of her Army.

The assiduous labour of a long public and eventful career, during which Viscount Hardinge held some of the highest offices of the State, terminated, too soon, a life fertile in resources,—and of unwearied perseverance and devotion to duty.

The Queen has a high and grateful sense of Lord Hardinge's valuable and unremitting services, and in his death deplores the loss of a true and devoted friend.

No Sovereign ever possessed a more honest and faithful counsellor, or a more loyal, fearless, and devoted servant.

His Royal Highness, Commanding in Chief, has a gratification in publishing her Majesty's feelings and sentiments (in which he sincerely participates) on this melancholy occasion, and is confident that the Army will equally lament the loss of one whose whole mind was applied to the promotion of their efficiency and welfare.

By command of his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General.

EXTENSIVE alterations and improvements are in progress at Chatham Dockyard. Among other alterations will be the construction of a large new dock, on the site of the second slip, which will be capable of accommodating vessels of the largest class in the Navy.

THE Government have at last decided to appropriate the *locale* of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea for the accommodation of a battalion of the Guards, and the boys and normal schoolmasters are to be removed to Kneller Hall, near Sunbury. This property consists of upwards of forty acres of land, and is well adapted to such a purpose.

THE authorities at the War Department intend making a large addition to the strength of the Royal Sappers and Miners, by the formation of one or more additional companies to this corps. The recruiting for this branch of the service is going on briskly, and several detachments of recruits have recently joined the head-quarters at Brompton-barracks, Chatham.

An order has been received at Chatham garrison from the Horse Guards, directing that the soldiers belonging to the dépôts of regiments at the Provisional Battalion who were enlisted at the commencement of the late war for a period of two years, and who are not willing to be re-enlisted, are to be forthwith discharged from the service. It is expected that a considerable number of the troops whose period of service has expired will not quit the service, but will re-enlist.

A CIRCULAR granting compensation to Crimean officers for the passage home of their horses has been issued. The circular states, that the Secretary of State for War, having had under consideration the question of granting compensation to officers who were not provided with a free passage for their horses on the return home of the army from the East, has decided to allow 30*l.* per horse (exclusive of bat animals), in lieu of such free passage, and to cover any loss sustained by staff and regimental officers in disposing of their chargers with reference to the General Order issued on the subject dated Head-quarters, Sebastopol, 26th of April last. Certain regulations are prescribed by the circular, in order that the necessary documents may be forwarded in support of claims for compensation.

A DRAUGHT of the Royal Sappers and Miners, to the number of nearly 100 men, left Chatham on Wednesday last for the purpose of filling up the vacancies in that corps at Aldershot, Plymouth, and Portsmouth.

THE Austrian screw-frigate *Radetzky*, 31 guns, has completed her fitment at Deptford. Having been supplied with 300-horse power engines she dropped down to Woolwich on Wednesday, and after coaling proceeded to Greenwich, to reship her guns and ammunition, and will sail thence on a cruise to the northern ports of Europe.

A CIRCULAR making considerable alterations and increase in the existing rates of regimental lodging-money has been issued to the Army by order of the Secretary of State for War.

THE reduction in the Army took place on Wednesday. One Lieutenant-Colonel, four junior Captains, and the junior Lieutenants below the fourteenth (exclusive of the Adjutant) in each battalion that was increased to a war complement will be placed on half-pay. The two junior Captains of each regiment of cavalry (with the exception of the 6th Dragoon Guards, 9th and 17th Lancers, and 14th Light Dragoons, now serving in India) will likewise be placed on the half-pay of their respective corps.

THE inspection of the Royal Artillery troops at Woolwich was continued on Wednesday by Sir W. F. Williams, Commandant of the garrison. The 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th were drawn up in divisional battalions, attended by the various commanding and subaltern officers. At ten o'clock the General and staff rode up to the parade-ground, which was the signal for presenting arms, after which he passed down the ranks and examined the bearing and appointments of each man, and expressed much satisfaction at their general appearance. The Royal Marines, nearly 800 in number, were likewise mustered in review order, in the barracks-square belonging to the corps, and were inspected by the Acting Commandant, Colonel Hawkins. They performed a series of field movements, which they went through with admirable precision, the band of the regiment playing at intervals.

THE FAILURE AT CRONSTADT.—Sir Charles Napier, in the account of his extraordinary experiences of Cronstadt, forgot one important fact. He talked much of the difficulties, and insinuated the impossibilities, of an attack on the place, and mentioned especially the impediments created by the genius of Todleben in the passage at the north of the forts; but Sir Charles did not tell his countrymen what the Grand Duke is at no pains to conceal—that the passage was quite practicable when the Allied fleet first came off Cronstadt, and that the impediments to the passage of large ships were not formed till the winter of the second year of the war. The Russians were perfectly aware that the northern side could be forced, and that it was quite possible for a determined enemy to run past the forts—most of which are constructed on arcs of spheres, have their maximum amount of fire directed in front, and have only part of their guns available for an enemy passing their right flank. They had even such a casualty in view, and the most desperate resolves were spoken of in case the fleets forced the Neva, and St. Petersburg was in their mercy. The opportunity was lost, and the Grand Duke and Todleben took care it never should occur again. The moment the Allies retired before the grip of winter thousands of men were set to work, who sunk stones all along the northern channel, or heaped piles of hundreds of tons of blocks of granite on the ice, which went through to the bottom as it melted and formed a line of artificial rocks across the passage. On some of these rocks batteries were erected, guns were placed to cover the approach, and the place was rendered unsailable by large vessels. Why did not Sir Charles Napier tell us when this was done? Surely nothing of the kind took place till after his abortive demonstration in the summer of 1854.—*St. Petersburg Correspondent of the Times.*

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—On Tuesday the election of a Lord Mayor for the year 1856-57, in succession to the Right Hon. David Salomons, whose term of office will expire on the 8th of November, took place in the Guildhall. At twelve o'clock the Lord Mayor, accompanied by Mr. I. J. Meehi and Mr. F. Keats, the new Sheriffs, and a large number of members of the Corporation, entered the Council-chamber, where a procession was formed, which moved to the church of St. Lawrence Jewry, where prayers were read, and a sermon preached. At the close of the services in the church the Lord Mayor and Corporation proceeded to the Guildhall; and, having taken their places upon the hustings, the court was formally opened. The Recorder, in his robes of office, advanced to the front of the hustings, and stated that the Livery were assembled on that day, in accordance with ancient custom, to exercise their ancient right of proposing two gentlemen to be returned to the Court of Aldermen, one of whom would be selected by that body to fill the office of chief magistrate for the city of London during the next year. The names of the gentlemen who were qualified to serve in that office would now be read to them. The name of Alderman Finnis was put first. Nearly all the hands in the hall were held up in his favour. Several other names were put up, but very few hands were held up for them. For Alderman Cubitt eight hands were held up, and that being the highest number, after Alderman Finnis, the Town-clerk declared that, in the opinion of the Sheriffs, the election had fallen upon Alderman Finnis and Alderman Cubitt; and these were then formally returned to the Court of Aldermen. The Lord Mayor and Alderman then retired for the purpose of selecting for the Mayoralty one of the gentlemen returned to the Livery. After an absence of about twenty minutes they reappeared in the hall, and declared that Alderman Finnis had been returned Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year. Alderman Finnis then came forward to thank his fellow-citizens for the honour they had conferred upon him. The Lord Mayor elect was then formally invested with the chain of office.

SWEARING THE SHERIFFS AT GUILDHALL.—On Saturday last the new Sheriffs, Messrs. Meehi and Keats, attended at Guildhall to make the declaration and have the oaths of office administered to them. The Lord Mayor, attended by the late Sheriffs, Aldermen Kennedy and Rose, went from the Mansion-house to Guildhall in full state. The new Sheriffs met a number of Aldermen and City officers at a breakfast at the London Tavern, and thence proceeded to Guildhall in their state carriages. At the entrance to the Guildhall the Sheriffs were met by Alderman Lawrence and Alderman Carter, the two junior Aldermen, who introduced them to the Common-hall. Proclamation was made in due form to Messrs. Meehi and Keats to come forward, and take upon themselves the offices of Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. The command was obeyed, and the new Sheriffs advanced to the table, when the Town-clerk read the "declaration," and administered to them the oaths of office; after which the Sheriffs took off their livery gowns and put on the violet of their office, while the retiring Sheriffs placed around the necks of their successors their chains of office. This ceremony being concluded, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs proceeded to the Chamberlain's office, and the retiring Sheriffs handed over to Messrs. Meehi and Keats the keys of the respective City prisons, and with them the custody of the prisoners.

THE SHERIFFS' INAUGURATION DINNER.—This event took place on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, Bishopgate-street, and the banquet was one of unusual splendour and magnificence. The table was laid for 220, but we believe that the number who sat down to the dinner exceeded that amount. The chair was filled by Mr. Sheriff Meehi, supported by Mr. Sheriff Keats; the Lord Mayor occupying the seat immediately on the right of the chair. The vocalists engaged were Miss Birch, Miss Eyles, Mr. Young, Mr. W. E. Ransford, Mr. George Perren, and Mr. Ransford, to whose directions the vocal arrangements were confided. Mr. Genge also took part in the Grace and the National Anthem. Mr. Harker, deeded in the most splendid scarves of varied hue, fulfilled the duties of toastmaster with his accustomed judgment. Among other toasts given in the course of the evening Mr. Sheriff Meehi gave the "Health of the Lord Chief Baron and the Judges of the Land." The Lord Chief Baron had kindly honoured them with his presence. The Judges, by their integrity, had preserved the constitutional liberties of the people; they were deeply entitled to their regard, and he was sure the company would cordially drink the "Health of the Lord Chief Baron." The Lord Chief Baron Pollock, after thanking the company for the manner in which the toast had been received, said it was very pleasing to him to be present on an occasion like this, and so far as he could by being present express his sense of the importance of the Corporation of London, which had always been the cradle of liberty. It was in the municipal institutions of this country that a system had arisen which had occasioned it to be at this moment the scene not only of the liberty, but of the greatest practical liberty, in the world. There could be no doubt that the press at this moment was a great instrument of good by its publicity; but it was only the second blessing which the people of this country enjoyed. The press was free because juries were independent. There was no doubt that juries would continue to be independent, and that they exercised their independence with greater vigilance and security because the press was free. It was to the independence of the character and the intelligence of the people that this great blessing primarily was due.

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Tuesday last the Lord Mayor entertained at dinner the Lord Mayor elect, the members of the Court of Aldermen, the Sheriffs; M. Scire, member of the municipal body of Paris; M. Goadin; several members of the Court of Common Council; and a number of gentlemen of his own ward.

ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—On Monday last the necessary forms were gone through and the various documents signed by Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, and forwarded by special messenger to Bury St. Edmunds, confirming the appointment by Mr. Edwards, his chief clerk, of Mr. Harding, as interim manager of the affairs of this bank. The interim manager will have to enter into such an amount of recognisances as the Court may direct, and he will also have to find two or more sureties. Now that the order absolute for winding up the affairs of the bank has been made, none of the assets can be disposed of except by order of the Court, and the manager will at once, under the order of the Court, call upon all parties to deliver up all books of account, deeds, instruments, cash, bills, notes, and papers, including "the little book with the little key" kept by Mr. Cameron, the manager. The Court will proceed to determine what parties will be entitled to attend proceedings, and will appoint representatives of contributories or shareholders who are entitled to inspect the books and papers free. Criminal proceedings may be taken for stealing, embezzlement, or misappropriation, on behalf of the shareholders, by the manager, and a penalty of 100*l.* may be enforced on any contributory concealing the estate of the company. Creditors will now have to be called in, and the list of contributories will then be settled.

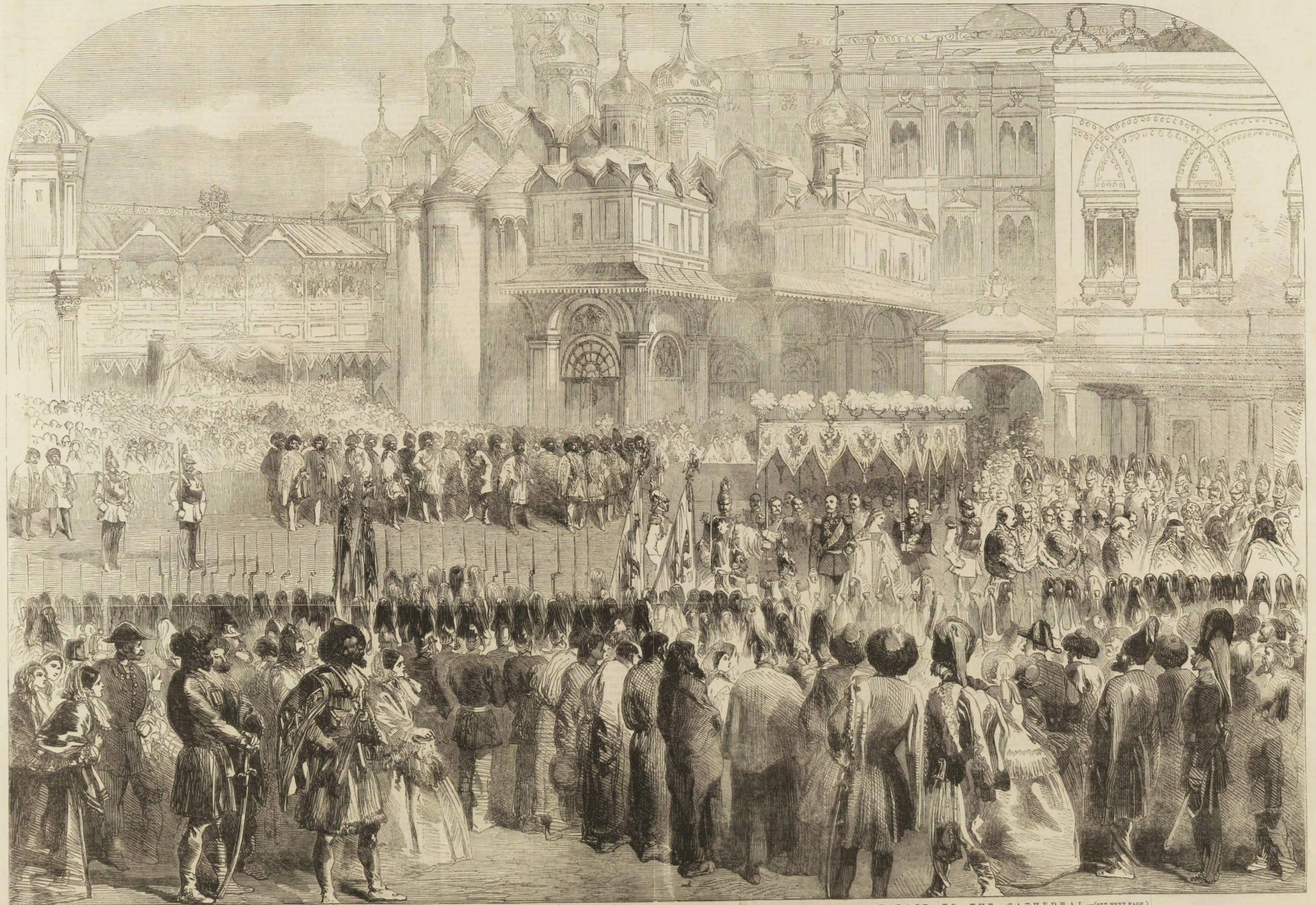
DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.—At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, on Wednesday last, Mr. Leslie moved the rejection of the report of the engineer on the question of the northern and southern drainage, which was laid before the board on Friday last. He objected to the plan of the engineer on the grounds of its inefficiency, the extravagant expenditure (between 4,000,000*l.* and 5,000,000*l.*) which it would involve, and the interruption which it would occasion to the traffic of the metropolis. The motion fell to the ground for want of a seconder. The report of the engineer proposed to convey the sewage on the south side of the Thames underneath the river to the north side, to be discharged at Sea Reach at all times of the tide, so that it could not return within the limits of the metropolis, and dispensing with reservoirs; or by occasionally distributing such sewage, or any portion thereof, as liquid manure, over the lands or marshes through which it would be conveyed in its route to this outfall, the sewage to be conveyed from Barking by one main sewer, in a nearly direct line, to Mucking Creek, in Sea Reach, the greater length of which sewer would have to be tunnelled at a considerable depth below the surface. The sewage would here be discharged without a reservoir at all times of tide—at low water by gravitation, and at highwater by pumping. Mr. Howes moved "That the fourth proposition contained in the engineer's report, so far as it relates to the outfall in Sea Reach, be adopted." After a brief conversation the debate was adjourned.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—Last Thursday morning the police on duty in Holborn had their attention attracted by a chaise-cart being driven at a furious pace, and evidently filled with goods. They called to the driver to stop, which being unheeded, a pursuit took place, and the horse was eventually stopped. On the police instituting inquiries about the contents of the cart, the driver started off and ultimately evaded his pursuers. On the cart being taken to the station-house, it was found to contain a great number of first-rate feather-beds, bolsters, pillows, and other articles, the proceeds of a suspected robbery.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths registered in London in the week that ended on Saturday last was 1106. It shows a small increase on the returns of two previous weeks, because deaths in reference to which coroners' inquests have been held are entered in the register books, in more than their just weekly proportion, about the end of every quarter. This circumstance does not affect the comparison with corresponding weeks; and it may be stated that the present rate of mortality is quite as low as the average rate at the end of September, though the latter be reduced by excluding deaths from epidemic cholera in the years 1849 and 1854. Last week the births of 795 boys and 740 girls, in all 1535 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1499.

Pauperism has decreased so much in the Carlow Union, that the surplus funds now in the Bank enable the guardians to dispense with poor-rate for the present year.

The Governments of Parma and Modena have signified to the Vienna Cabinet their intention to separate themselves from the Customs' League, which is to expire in the course of October next.



THE RUSSIAN CORONATION: COURTYARD OF THE KREMLIN.—THE IMPERIAL PROCESSION FROM THE PALACE TO THE CATHEDRAL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

CORONATION OF THE CZAR.

THE pageant pictured upon the two preceding pages is the Imperial Procession crossing the courtyard of the Kremlin, from the Palace to the Cathedral: it is a truly imposing scene.

With the church the Kremlin Palace communicated exteriorly by a flight of steps; and a broad platform extending from the base of the point of junction, and making a long sweep, including the esplanade, gave the people an opportunity of "assisting at the Coronation of their Sovereign." For the purposes of the Coronation the fourth side of the court had been filled by a temporary wooden screen, handsomely draped, and pierced by two lofty gateways, through one of which the Imperial procession emerged at the termination of the Coronation, and by the other of which it returned *en route* to the Kremlin Palace. In this court were the galleries for the *élite* of the spectators, the admission to which was by tickets, the price of which varied according to proximity from twenty-five to fifty, and for one gallery even one hundred, roubles.

At about ten o'clock the crowd cleared away to the seats as the head of a grand procession began to appear on the upper landing of the scarlet staircase, issuing from the palace. Preceded by masters of ceremonies, chamberlains, and attended by a magnificent retinue, the Empress Alexandra, in an Imperial mantle, with a crown of diamonds on her head, walked along the upper landing, beneath a canopy like that of the Emperor, and began to descend the steps amid the acclamations of the people. She was accompanied by the Grand Dukes and by the Grand Duchesses, and was followed by the foreign Princes, maids of honour, and ladies of her Court, and thus she slowly and feebly passed on to the door of the Cathedral of the Assumption, where she was received by the clergy with the cross and holy water, and then she entered the building with her suite. As the last of the Empress-Mother's attendants left the upper landing of the scarlet staircase, a peloton of the Chevalier Gardes, with two officers, came forth from the palace, and the Imperial procession began as follows:—Forty-eight pages, two masters of the ceremonies; the chief peasants (*i.e.*, serfs) of the State domain, one for each government; three delegates of the German and other colonists, and representatives of the serfs of the Imperial appanages by threes. They were clad in the old Russian garb—long coats and odd hats, and many of them rejoiced in splendid beards. Next came the senior merchants of the guilds in Russia and Poland, the foreign merchants, the civic functionaries, the council of manufacturers, a march of doctors, lawyers, Government *employés*, heads of departments, the dons of the Russian colleges, the managers of the theatres, the representatives of the troops of Cossacks, the marshals of the nobility, Count Armfeldt and the Finnish and Polish deputies, masters of the ceremonies, heralds-at-arms, officers bearing the collar of the order of St. Andrew, the standard of the empire, the seal, the sword, the mantle of the Empress, that of the Emperor, the Imperial globe, the sceptre, the two diamond crowns (each being guarded by two Grenadiers of the Palace), then a peloton of the Chevalier Gardes, a marshal of the Court, the grand marshal, the arch-marshal of the coronation; then the Imperial dais came in sight, and the Emperor himself presented himself to the people, amid loud shrill cries, which overpowered the tolling of the bells, the crash of arms, and the loud flourishes of drums and trumpets which rose all around us. Before him marched two priests with a gold basin full of holy water, which an Archbishop sprinkled profusely on the scarlet cloth. The canopy was upheld by general officers, assisted by colonels of regiments of the rank of General Major. His Majesty, who was attired in military uniform, was followed by his Ministry and Aides-de-Camp-General, and immediately behind him walked the Commandant of the Chevalier Gardes, with his naked sword in his hand, and his helmet on his head. The Empress followed behind him, under the same canopy, with thirteen ladies of honour around her, and her appearance was the signal for repeated outbursts of cheering. Her Majesty was dressed with the utmost simplicity, and presented a most charming contrast to the glare with which she was surrounded. As the canopy was borne down the steps amid glittering sword-blades flourished at the presence of the Emperor, the picture offered by the Court of the Kremlin was such as one seldom sees;—the splendour of the pageant, the steady lines of the soldiery, the waving masses of the galleries as they rocked to and fro in their homage and ecstasy. A platoon of the Chevalier Gardes followed; and after them came a member of each family of the high Russian nobility, three and three; behind whom again, in strange juxtaposition, marched a band of artisans and manufacturers; after them followed the corps of 1st guild of merchants, by threes; and the procession was closed by another platoon of the Chevalier Gardes. The Metropolitans of Moscow and of Novgorod stood at the door of the Cathedral of the Assumption, and as their Majesties approached the former presented them the holy hood to kiss, which they did most reverently, and the latter sprinkled them with holy water.

THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY IN THE PALACE.—This *nil admirari* department of the Russian peasant is a thing that strikes the inquiring stranger as much as anything else he sees in this country of wonders and contradiction. Basil, or Ivan, or Yermoloff, as the case may be, is certainly either the dullest fellow in the world or else has acquired the art of concealing his emotions in wonderful perfection. He goes to review, or ball, or any other grand sight most pertinaciously, and as if it were a sort of moral or loyal duty; but, except in such cases as the "Festiv," where there are whole sheep to be torn limb from limb, roast chickens to be pocketed, or pails of beer to be swilled, he "assists" at the most magnificent entertainment with a stoical apathy that shows his organ of wonder to be very slightly developed, or at all events to be under the most efficient control. In the gilded halls of the Kremlin yesterday evening he neither turned to the right nor left, nor looked upwards or downwards, as he marched slowly from the *salle blanche* to the hall of St. Andrew, penetrated the Imperial bed-chamber of Catherine, or plunged into the gloomy vaulted rooms of the Terem. And his faithful wife faithfully imitated her liege lord's well-simulated composure. With a handkerchief tied over head and her nondescript dress swelling out in bundles like the sails of a ship or the badly-compressed stomach of a deputy lieutenant, she trudged along with the calm dignity of a judge, and took all the magnificence that surrounded her as calmly as if "to the manner born." Only at the buffets that plentifully studded the recesses of each saloon was any redundancy of *mujik* vitality exhibited, either by male or female. There, indeed, you might see the "black people" "lashing themselves like a surge" against the tables, and bewildering the Imperial servants in their voracious demands for refreshment. Vassili sipped "Tschai" with a spoon of silver gilt, out of Dresden cups worth five guineas apiece, and Katrina munched by the dozen peaches every one of which had cost a rouble. Champagne was the favourite beverage; but even humble beer was not disdained; and the tables would soon have been as bare as the tables of the "Festiv," but for the assiduous care with which they were constantly replenished by the Imperial lackeys. Here and there, like stars in a stormy sky, the diamonds of the fair noblesse or the rich uniforms of officers might be seen to glisten; but they were few and far between; and, as a general rule, the crowd was as decidedly *mujik* in its character as if it had been gathered in the Krasnaja Ploshad, or the Kadinka plain. The occasion was a masquerade, and there were no masques beyond what a religious abstinence of soap had provided. It was a ball, and there was no dancing, although three military bands, placed in the principal saloons, played waltzes and polkas splendidly all night. Neither could it be called a promenade, for the twenty-five thousand guests had barely room to elbow and hustle each other, which they did with a vigour that would have done honour to the Surrey gallery.—*Moscow Correspondent of the "Daily News," Sept. 22.*

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.—It is generally observed that much less is now said about the friendship between Austria and France than was the case a few weeks since, and it begins to be suspected that this Government is not particularly edified by the way in which France receives the advances of Russia. If anything could make Austria desirous to place herself on a more satisfactory footing with Russia, it would be the persuasion that the policy of France was about to undergo a change. The Russians have a very powerful party here, and strong hopes are entertained by some of the highest nobility that Austria will sooner or later "break with the Western Powers, and return to her former friends." It remains to be seen how Prince Esterhazy will be received on his return to this city. Was the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Andrew in diamonds given to Prince Esterhazy as the representative of the Emperor Francis Joseph, or to the influential Hungarian magnate who professes to be one of the leaders of the Russian party in Austria? These are questions which have already been asked, and are likely to be frequently repeated. It is believed that the outlay of the Austrian Ambassador Extraordinary has amounted to nearly 2,000,000 florins, or about 200,000 sterling. The performances of a band of Hungarian gipsies, which played whenever Prince Esterhazy had a dinner party, created a "sensation" at Moscow. Indeed, the wild and melancholy music of the Magyars seemed to have an equal charm for the natives of the steppes and for the inhabitants of Paris and London.—*Letter from Vienna.*

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE late meeting at Newmarket has been favoured both as regards the sport and the weather. Ayacanora received 2lb. and beat Lambourne a neck for the Hopful; while Vanity, who ran Lambourne to a head in the Champagne, now finished two lengths behind him, with the weights 6lb. more in her favour. Such is the uncertainty of racing. Lambourne was ridden by a stable lad with nearly 2 st. of dead-weight, so he had no pull as far as jockeyship was concerned. Ayacanora in her turn went down by a neck before Mastissima, a daughter of the almost-forgotten Pyrrhus the First, in the Triennial, while Chevalier d'Industrie ran her to a head. Thus the order of the finish between the three exactly tallied with their places in the betting. The winner is in the Oaks and St. Leger. Captain White had a still further reward on Wednesday for his spirit in taking to his friend Mr. Mare's horses, and paying up some £1600 of his forfeits; and Melissa, who is certainly the best three-year-old of the season, made very short work of Pit-a-pat and Aleppo. Fandango fairly wore down Homily over the Beacon course, and then repeated the dose with Winkfield next day over the D. I. It is a rare sight to see two successive Ascot Cup winners contending for a £50 plate, and still more rare to see one finish twelve lengths ahead. After these leg-wearying journeys, Lord Zetland did not like to risk an encounter with Melissa over the Round Course, on Thursday, although the weights were 10 lb. more in the horse's favour than at Doncaster. We are still not without hopes that a match may be made between them before the season ends. Job Marson's luck has been very great since he resumed his seat on Lord Zetland's horses, as he has won eleven out of the twenty-two races he has ridden since then. G. E. Sharpe is once more in the saddle, but Bartholomew is not able to "waste," and will, we fancy, like Marlow, not attempt to ride this year. Cotswold, 7st. 5lb., disputes the Cesarewitch premiership with Fulbeck; and, perhaps, barring Fazzoletto, he was the best-looking horse in the Derby this year.

The race meetings for the ensuing week comprise Felton, on Monday; Chester Autumn, on Tuesday and Wednesday; the Caledonian Hunt, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and Richmond, Bedford, and Wrexham, on Thursday and Friday. The only incident in the steeplechase world, so far, has been the remarkable speed at which one of its greatest jockeys fled from the Bankruptcy Court during a slight pause in his examination. Racing and hunting stables, just now, are said to be very much troubled with an epidemic, which develops itself in the legs filling and the heels cracking and running with water. Some of the Yorkshire trainers have been especial sufferers. Among other purchases, we hear that Mr. Craufurd has given 1000 guineas for Barbel's colt foal by West Australian. The old mare, who is now rising twenty-one, has been at the same horse's paddocks this season, and Ellerdale at Touchstone's instead of the Dutchman's, whose subscription for 1857 is not yet full. It is said that the Royal Stud have been negotiating with Mr. Ridley for the hire next year of Barnton, for whom 1000 gs. have been already refused.

A picture of Warlock, by Harry Hall, is announced for publication in Bailey's St. Leger Gallery, an honour which was not accorded last year to Saucebox; and we are told that Mr. Nichol, his owner, was one of those who received a most pressing Rugeley invitation last autumn, when he requested Palmer to pay him his betting balance.

The yachting men have been having a laugh against the Durham University of late for launching an eight-oar so exactly poised that, according to its Sunderland chronicler, "the rowers are obliged to be most particular in parting their hair down the middle to keep the balance." Oars, like cricket-stumps, are once more put in rest for the autumn. The A.E. and the U.A.E. have ceased from their labours; and the Prince of Wales Aquatic Club four-oared race from Westminster to Chelsea Bridge, on Monday, is the only water fixture we know of. The Amesbury coursers have once more welcomed Mr. M'George in his scarlet; but Combermere on Tuesday and Wednesday, and North Union (Antrim) on Wednesday and Thursday, are the only long-tail trysts for next week.

The moors are all but deserted, after the most melancholy of seasons; in which, however, the correspondents of the *Times* "say the thing which is not," the railway porters and carriers seem to have made some most capital bags! Partridge-shooting has been very variable, and the season can by no means be pronounced a great one. There is hardly time yet to tell how the pheasants will turn out. Foxes there are in plenty in nearly every hunt that has come under our notice, and we should seldom hear any complaint on this score if masters would rigidly adopt the plan of never digging out, and sparing isolated covers in cub-hunting. One hunt has laid out about £80 in Scotch foxes, at some thirty shillings a head. Will Danby, for whom so handsome a subscription was raised on his retirement from the Ainsty, is now with the Hurworth; but four or five other huntsmen, including Markwell, Butler, Tom Day, &c., are not in commission; and we fear that Joe Maiden, whose testimonial is shortly to close, will be unable to hunt the North Staffordshire any more. He has gone gallantly through his cub-hunting so far with his "left leg in the grave;" but that sort of knocking about cover all day is a very different thing to riding up to hounds, as was Joe's wont. If some huntsmen we could name went as he did, we should not hear so many complaints of "first whips" trying to ride them out of their posts. The injury had its commencement with his slipping into the feeding-copper at the Cheshire kennel, which produced a wound on the calf, which steadily refused to heal, and was aggravated by his breaking that leg a few years after. Season after season he rode on, but last November he was compelled to have the leg amputated below the knee, and Mr. Davenport hunted the hounds for the season. Forty years ago he commenced his hunting career by whipping in to Sir Bellingham Graham, along with the celebrated Will Staples. We believe that the Duke of Beaufort intends still to act, when at Badminton, as his own huntsman, and that Will Stansby, who formerly whipped in to Will Long, and then hunted the Worcestershire for some seasons, is engaged as first whip to his Grace. Lord Stamford's four packs are located at Quorn, where, thanks to Mr. Edward Warner, the present proprietor of the Hall, everything remains in *statu quo* as in the dynasties of Bellingham Graham, Osbaldeston, and Sutton, "those kings of Quorn in their turn." One staff selection of the noble master does not seem a very happy one for such a country as Leicestershire. It would seem that the Earl has more country than he can well manage, as some hunters are advertised to be sold "in consequence of there being no hounds in the Harboro' country." The Pycheley are not overburdened with foxes, and it is to be hoped those covers will be resigned to them *pro tem*.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Fie, 1. Cople, 2.
Hopful Stakes.—Ayacanora, 1. Lambourn, 2.
Eastern Counties Handicap.—Blue Rock, 1. The Poacher, 2.
Ninth Triennial Produce Stakes.—Mastissima, 1. Ayacanora, 2.
Grand Duke Michael Stakes.—Walmer, 1. Firmament, 2.
The Cup.—Fandango, 1. Homily, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

St. Leger Stakes.—Ulysses, 1. Pyrrhus colt, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Spinet, 1. England's Beauty, 2.
Eighth Triennial Produce Stakes.—Melissa, 1. Pitapat, 2.
Fifty Pounds.—Fandango, 1. Winkfield, 2.
Granby Stakes.—Media Noce, 1. Bannockburn, 2.

THURSDAY.

£50 Handicap Plate.—Druid, 1. Treachery, 2.
Match.—Queen Mab mare beat Sister to Hesse Cassel.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Bishop of Osnaburg, 1. Inspiration, 2.
Match.—Palm beat Sister to Hesse Cassel.
Queen's Plate.—Melissa walked over.
Rutland Stakes.—Beechnut, 1. Perfume, 2.
Seventh Triennial Stakes.—Clementina gelding walked over.
Sweepstakes.—Hardwick, 1. Fie, 2.

CHESTERFIELD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Revival Stakes.—Duchess of Sutherland, 1. Norton, 2.
Chatsworth Stakes.—Elastic, 1. Pantomime, 2.
Cavendish Stakes.—Odd Trick, 1. The Impostor, 2.
Scarsdale Stakes.—De Ginkel, 1. Victory, 2.

NORTHALERTON RACES.—THURSDAY.

Ainderby Stakes.—Corin, 1. Galloper, 2.
Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Strathnaver, 1. Capuchin, 2.
Great Northern Handicap.—Greencastle, 1. Bolton, 2.
Selling Plate.—Plausible, 1.

MUSIC.

SURREY GARDENS.—The season at the Royal Surrey Gardens terminated on Tuesday night with a most successful performance, comprising many of the principal pieces which had attracted the largest share of approval during the season. It was for the benefit of M. Julien, and a very large crowd assembled. The gardens have been open not quite three months; and we are glad to learn that the receipts, after paying all expenses, will leave a substantial dividend for the shareholders. This is very encouraging and creditable to the directors, and we trust next season to see them carrying out to the full extent the project they have so well begun. The programme of Tuesday evening was a monster programme in the strictest sense of the term. There was first a selection from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," commencing by the prophecy of dearth, with the overture and chorus of the people, "Help, Lord," and ending with the grand chorus, "Thanks be to God." The other pieces were the duet for sopranos (with chorus), "Zion spreadeth her hands for aid," sung by Misses Stabbach and Temple; and Obadiah's address to the people, "If with all your hearts ye truly love me," by Mr. Millard, a young artist from America, of whom we have had previous occasion to speak in terms of high commendation. Mr. Millard possesses a tenor voice of admirable quality, and a style distinguished for careful culture. The chorus, "Thanks be to God," was unanimously encored; and the entire selection, which was conducted with equal intelligence and care by M. Julien, afforded unqualified pleasure. After "Elijah" (Part II.) came the overture, "Wedding March," and choral finale (solos by Miss Stabbach) from "A Midsummer Night's Dream." With these splendid and imaginative musical illustrations of Shakespeare M. Julien and his orchestra are so thoroughly familiar that they always go admirably, and on the present occasion nothing but the warmest praise was due to the (instrumental) performers. Among other features of the second part may be mentioned the genial old ballad, "John Anderson my Jo," very sweetly sung by Miss Kate Ranoe; a violoncello fantasia by Servais, executed with wonderful dexterity by Master Demunck; "Una furtiva lagrima," given with unpretending expression by Mr. Millard, and the piquant allegretto from Beethoven's 8th symphony. This last, one of the *chevaux de bataille* of M. Julien's orchestra, performed with a delicacy that could scarcely be surpassed, was keenly enjoyed by the audience, who would fain have heard it again had the conductor been willing; but happily he was discreet enough to refrain. The third part of this almost interminable concert began with the overture to "Oberon," and ended with the National Anthem, in which all the principal singers took part with more or less ability. At the end of the concert, which occurred at a later hour than usual, the fireworks lit up the lake and Mr. Danson's tableau of Constantinople, in an equal measure astonishing and delighting the crowd, who quietly dispersed when the last rocket had soared into the clouds, the last fusée had "fizzed," and darkness alone was visible.

ITALIAN OPERA AT DRURY LANE.—Mr. Beale has entered into arrangements with Mr. E. T. Smith for a series of operatic performances at Drury-lane Theatre, commencing at the end of October. The singers will comprise Mme. Grisi and Signor Mario, Mons. and Mme. Gassier, Mme. Amadei, Signor Lorini, Signor Albicini, Signor Rovere, Herr Formès, and other members of the distinguished troupe who have lately concluded so successful an engagement in Dublin.

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL are giving their musical entertainment, "Patchwork," in Birmingham with great success.

THE THEATRES, &c.

ADELPHI.—On Thursday week a new piece from the American repertoire of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams was produced at this theatre—one of singular construction, and evidently designed for a surprise; a piece of *diablerie*, in fact, entitled "Lucifer Matches; or, the Yankee —," in which Mrs. Barney Williams, as an American servant, assumes the habit and person of Goethe's *Mephistopheles*. Such a purpose required genius for its justification; but the author had evidently not calculated his resources, and the result was a puerile and impotent attempt at the supernatural. A Coventry miracle-play were a work of superhuman art in comparison, so deficient is "Lucifer Matches" in regard to both plot and purpose. Mr. Paul Bedford laboured in vain to give meaning to the character of a German baron, who is particularly ugly, but sells his soul to "the Yankee —," in order that the world may think him handsome, and is ultimately betrayed into conceding his reluctant consent to a couple of weddings, the parties to which play on his superstitious feelings. Mr. Williams had an Irish character as usual, one *Phelim O'Bogherty*, which he performed in his usual racy style; but the amount of amusement to be gathered from this source is scarcely sufficient to satisfy an English audience. Pieces of the class attempted in this instance must be exceedingly good to be at all pleasing; they make an appeal to the fancy as well as to the understanding, and suppose a more than common degree of taste and judgment in the spectator; they require both, therefore, in the author. "Lucifer Matches," unfortunately, is only distinguished by its want of these requisite elements.

DRURY LANE.—On Monday the comedy of "London Assurance" was revived; and Mrs. Emma Waller appeared in the highly-effective part of *Lady Gay Spanker*. The actress, however, failed to find in it those opportunities of sparkling acting to which we have been accustomed, and to which Mrs. Nisbett gave such exquisite expression. Mrs. Waller confined herself, as usual, to a quiet and judicious reading of the part; avoided all point-making, and ignored many passages usually rendered salient. Her style of acting excites no enthusiasm, whether in a tragic or comic mood; and, on the whole, we must confess that we were much disappointed, particularly as we were taught to expect so much from the lady's talents.

STANDARD.—Mr. Marston's play of "The Patrician's Daughter" was performed on Monday, when Mr. Anderson and Miss Elsworth acted *Edgar Mordaunt* and the lady *Mabel*. The performance was witnessed by a very crowded audience, and the more poetical speeches were received with much applause.

BIRMINGHAM.—The success which attended the performances at Liverpool of Mr. Webster and Madame Celeste has followed them to Birmingham, where they have been playing to houses crowded to the ceiling. "Janet Pride" has been the attraction, and the local papers are loud in the praise both of Madame and Mr. Webster. The *Birmingham Mercury* says:—"The unforgotten expression of intense misery, the natural delineation of affectionate solicitude, which distinguish Madame Celeste's acting in *Janet Pride*, are qualifications which render her performance valued everywhere and by all classes; and none more than the people of Birmingham can appreciate her sterling talent and histrionic accomplishment. Mr. B. Webster represents the abandoned drunkard to perfection. As in the madness of *Hamlet*, so is there method in the intoxication of Mr. Webster's *Richard Pride*. The anxious audience fully believe in the verity of the drunken fit, so truthfully is it feigned. Every movement, gesture, and word confirm the delusion, and bespeak the clear conception and masterly execution of the finished actor. *Pride's* moments of bitter reflection meet also with a genial expositor in Mr. Webster; and the gleams of better feeling which glance across his conscience prove that in the drink-besotted convict there still remains that soul of goodness which we have Shakespeare's warranty for declaring exists in all things evil." All who have had the pleasure of witnessing Mr. Webster's performance of this part will agree with our contemporary.

THE CORONATION AT MOSCOW.—According to the *Invalide Russe* there were at Moscow, on the occasion of the coronation, six Ambassadors Extraordinary, twelve Ministers Plenipotentiary, four Envoys Extraordinary, and three *Chargés d'Affaires*. With the *Attachés* the diplomatic body amounted to 166 persons. The Pope's envoy did not arrive in time for the ceremony of the coronation. There were also present at the ceremony eight Archbishops or Bishops, two Confessors of the Court, 48 members of the Council of the Empire, three Secretaries of State, 62 Adjutant-Generals, 20 Generals of the Suite, and 39 Aides-de-camp. The troops encamped near the town consisted of 754 battalions of infantry, 844 squadrons of cavalry, and 136 pieces of artillery.

A BRITISH SUBJECT IN THE INQUISITION.—A private letter from Madrid mentions that a person named Mora, described as a British subject and agent of one of the Evangelical societies, had been imprisoned in that city on the charge of professing the Protestant religion. He is, to all intents and purposes, the prisoner of the Inquisition. Explanations are said to have been demanded from the Spanish Government on the subject.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

ALL our news this week connected with Art relates to Manchester and the Great Exhibition of 1857. Noble additions are made daily to the treasures already announced. Thus the Marquis of Salisbury contributes more than he was asked to contribute, and in the spirit of ample assistance has pointed out and lent to the Committee treasures at Hatfield unknown to the best-informed collectors. The Earl of Essex, acting in the same spirit as the Marquis of Salisbury, consented at once to strip Cassiobury of its principal treasures. The Committee transmitted to his Lordship a well-considered list, including the finest full-length of Vandyke in existence, that of Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, of which there are at least five or six very fair repetitions. Mr. Davenport Bromley has consented to transmit some of his choicest examples of early Italian art, and whoever is "up" in Dr. Waagen's volumes will know the wealth of the collection at Wootton Hall. Mr. Fuller Maitland opens Stansted to the Manchester Committee, and thus affords a further and a noble contribution to the examples of the early Italian schools, selected with great good judgment from the collections of Mr. Ottley, Mr. Coningham, and the wide field of Continental discovery.

In the Portrait line an important addition has been made in the portrait of Milton, by Faithorne, and in the portrait of Dryden, by Kneller. The Faithorne drawing, done from Milton's face, is the "very original" from which Faithorne made his well-known engraving, by far the best portrait we possess of the poet "blind yet bold." The Dryden by Kneller, so admirably engraved by Edelinck, belonged to Jacob Tonson—the John Murray of "glorious John." These are contributed by Mr. Baker, of Bayfordbury, in Hertfordshire, the representative of the Tonsons. But Mr. Baker does more than lend these two important portraits. He has consented to contribute any six of the celebrated series of the Kneller Kit-Kat Club portraits, so well known by Faber's engravings, but in themselves altogether unknown to the mass of collectors and connoisseurs. This far-famed collection, containing some forty portraits, all of one size (hence the Kit-Kat size), are the appropriate decorations of a noble dining-room. It is impossible to enter the room without feeling at once that you are transferred from 1856 to 1708—from the reign of Queen Victoria to the reign of Queen Anne. To the historical student—to any one decently up in the Queen Anne writers—there is not a face in the room that you do not at once bow to by way of immediate recognition as an old friend whose face and story you know better than Lord Palmerston's or Lord Panmure's. On your left, as you enter, is the secretary to the club, old Jacob Tonson himself, grasping one of his very best copyrights—Milton's "Paradise Lost." He has a shrewd business-like look; and his head is one of the best painted in the series. Here, in this Bayfordbury banqueting-room, Dukes, Marquises, and Earls mingle with Baronets, Knights, and squires of low degree. There are the men who secured the throne of England to the House of Hanover. There is the great financial Minister, Lord Halifax, the author of Exchequer Bills, and one of Mr. Macaulay's heroes—the patron of Sir Isaac Newton, and the Bufo of Pope. There is Sir Robert Walpole, who maintained the House of Hanover on the throne of Great Britain. There is Pulteney, who turned Sir Robert out, after a struggle of many years—foaming a patriot to subside a Peer. There is the witty Earl of Dorset; and there is his son, Lionel, to whom Prior dedicated his poems. Here is the good and great Lord Somers; here is the bold and abandoned Lord Mohun. Here is Addison, and next to him is Steele. Why are Congreve and Vanbrugh hung apart? They should be seen together; but Congreve is next to Addison, and Van is in good company; for that good-tempered wit is next to well-natured Garth. But we could gossip for hours about this collection, and could imitate our friend who, when he saw the portrait, in this series, of the father of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, toasted Lady Mary in the room—remembering that the charming letter-writer was, when a girl, a Kit-Kat toast.

Here, while we are writing, comes by express to us another piece of news. That active Commissioner of the Manchester Exhibition, Mr. J. C. Deane, has obtained what Mr. Farrer and Mr. Franks could not obtain for the Medieval Exhibition in the Adelphi; or Mr. Way, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Pettigrew obtain for the Archaeological Institute and the Archaeological Association. Colonel Meyrick, of the Fusiliers, fresh with well-won laurels from the Crimea, has given Mr. Deane the most liberal access to the noble collection of Armour and Art-Treasures at Goodrich Court. Yes; we are to have a choice portion of Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick's far-famed armoury at the Manchester Exhibition. But this is not all. Mr. Deane is to select from Douce's bequest to his friend Sir Samuel of ivory caskets—such caskets!—and from the pictures of the early German and Italian school, collected by Douce when a taste for early art was rare in England. Two little treasures, Mr. Deane, you must not omit to carry securely from Goodrich Court. That little Holbein miniature of Henry VIII. sent by Henry to Anne of Cleves—a kind of portrait-proxy by marriage—put that most carefully into your roomiest left-hand pocket; reserving the return Holbein miniature of Anne of Cleves (in its box of ivory, surmounted by the English rose, and by Hans himself) for the roomiest and best-protected of your right-hand pockets. Such treasures as these are not to be seen every day. They belonged a century ago to Mr. Barrett, of Lee, in Kent; Mr. Barrett sold them to somebody; that somebody sold them for fifty guineas to Douce; who bequeathed them to his friend, Sir Samuel Meyrick.

We are glad to observe that access can now be had to the long-sealed Star Chamber papers of the reign of James I., and that the first fruit of the first dip into them is an unpublished ballad that was made a Star Chamber matter of when James was King. The story is this. One Moore, a Papist, was carried by the King's Attorney-General before the Court of Star Chamber for abusing at a tavern King Henry VIII. and his daughter, Queen Elizabeth. Moore alleged, in defence, that he was stung to the language he was stated to have used, by the singing of divers libels or songs in scorn of the Roman Catholic religion. He then handed in a copy of one of the ballads that stung him to the quick, and thus it runs:—

Rare things are come from Spain,
From Charles and his joy,
Camels and elephants,
And our Vice Roy;
But here will greater good
Go from our nation—
The Papists they do brag
Of Toleration.
Clergymen look about and now lament it,
'Tis for your pride of life,—therefore repent it.

It is a very curious political ballad, turning on Prince Charles's journey to Spain with the Duke of Buckingham. Mr. Ford and Mr. Stirling (those English Spaniards) will be delighted with Mr. Burt's discovery.

The contract for lighting the city of Madrid with gas has been given to the Spanish Credit Mobilier.
The electors and inhabitants of Amlwch have presented Lord George Paget, their representative in Parliament, with a congratulatory address on his return from the Crimea.

COUNTRY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 30, 1856.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Rain in Inches.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Amount of Frost, (9-10).	Mean amount of Cloud, (9-10).
Sept. 24	28.985	60.0	42.8	51.1	0.038	48.7	47.7	6.5	5.0
" 25	29.050	60.0	46.3	52.3	0.016	49.0	48.6	1.0	5.5
" 26	29.390	58.5	39.0	49.9	0.002	48.8	46.4	2.0	5.5
" 27	29.005	55.5	49.5	53.1	0.412	52.7	50.9	5.0	10.0
" 28	28.748	59.2	47.8	53.0	0.387	52.5	51.7	7.5	9.8
" 29	28.973	56.5	48.0	52.0	0.572	51.3	50.2	9.5	9.8
" 30	29.423	58.6	45.2	52.4	0.000	51.1	49.4	0.0	9.3
Mean	29.082	58.3	45.5	52.0	1.427	52.0	49.6	4.6	7.8

The range of temperature during the week was 21.09.
The weather very rainy, with the barometer unusually low.
The direction of the wind was on 24th S.S.W., becoming S.W. at 12½ a.m., S.S.W. at 1½ p.m., W.S.W. at 5½ p.m.; W. at 5½ a.m. on 25th, W.N.W. at 7½ a.m., W. at 3 p.m.; S.W. at 7 a.m. on 26th, S. at 6 p.m., S.E. at 9 p.m.; E. at 10 a.m. on 27th, S.E. at 11 a.m., E. at 1 p.m., E.N.E. at 3 p.m.; N.E. at 2½ a.m. on 28th, N.N.E., at 1½ p.m., N. at 3 p.m.; W.N.W. at 8 a.m. on 29th; W. at 3 p.m. on 30th, in which quarter it remained.
26th. Solar Halo.
29th. Elderberry ripe.

E. J. LOWE.

MR. DISRAELI AT BUCKINGHAM.—The annual meeting of the Bucks Agricultural Society (the Duke of Buckingham in the chair) was held at Buckingham on Tuesday last, and was graced by the presence of Mr. Disraeli, M.P., who made two speeches on the occasion. In the last, in returning thanks for the toast of the members for the county, Mr. Disraeli expressed a hope that the farmers of England would not cease in that great race of energy and enterprise which had already accomplished such considerable results, and upon the exercise of which alone their prosperity depended. It was not for him to flatter them as to the abilities which they possessed for the cultivation of the soil, nor to lecture them upon the mode in which that cultivation should be conducted, because many who were present knew very well that when questions of that nature arose upon which public affairs depended it was for him to consult them, and not to instruct them as to what must necessarily happen. But, although he knew, as many of them must know from experience, that the state of agriculture was one which redounded to the honour of this country, and one which, in his opinion, placed the cultivators of the soil in England beyond the cultivators of the soil in any other country—still, though that he believed to be a present truth, and hoped might be a permanent truth—still they would be blind to all the maxims of prudence if they reposed upon the present position of affairs, and did not feel conscious that it was individual exertion and aggregate enterprise to which alone they could look forward for the maintenance of English supremacy in that respect. They could not conceal from themselves that their soil was now subject to unrestricted competition. The time had passed when they could enter into any discussion as to the policy or impolicy of such a state of affairs; but they would be madmen if they were to shut their eyes to it, and did not resolve to meet such a state of circumstances by the only means in which they could be successfully encountered and triumphantly vanquished—namely, by the continuance of that energy and enterprise which for years had distinguished the efforts of the farmers of this country. The British cultivator was favoured with a soil which, on the whole, was a fair soil; with a climate which, on the whole, was a favourable climate; and, in addition, he had the blessing of living in a land where there was a just administration of the law, and the enjoyment of a free Constitution. Whatever might be the difficulties he might have to encounter, whatever might be the burdens which he might have to bear, with those advantages, and with the spirit which they animated and sustained, he had a right to hope and believe that he could maintain the proud position which he at present occupied. It was, however, only by being conscious, not only of the advantages he possessed, but of the difficulties he had to meet, that he could prove that he was equal to the occasion and to the age in which he lived.

MR. GLADSTONE ON EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION.—The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., who was one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held at the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool, last Monday evening, made the following remarks:—"Now, this great work of emigration—what is it? It is, at any rate, one of the most marked characteristics of the nineteenth century. It had even reached, a few years back, the enormous amount of 400,000 souls carried annually from these little islands to settle in all the known quarters of the globe—about one thousand souls every day passing from among ourselves—from the bosoms of our families—from close ties and kindred with us to found or to join new communities. Now, is that a work of slight moment? Is that a work of slight meaning? Is it not the truth, that within the last two centuries Europe has made, as it were, a great spring outwards? Various countries attempted to appropriate large portions of the fertile but, up to that time, unoccupied spaces of the earth. We were not the first in the field; there were other countries that then had either greater power or greater opportunities; Spain and Portugal, in particular, appropriated to themselves vast regions beyond the ocean. France, likewise, was, at least, our rival in that respect. We were in the race, but we were, by no means, the foremost in it. It has, however, continued; and how do these matters now stand? What has Portugal now to do with the colonisation of the world? What has Spain to do at this time with the colonisation of the world? What has Germany or Italy to do with the colonisation of the world? What has that great, powerful, civilised, and enlightened people, the French nation, our present neighbours, and I hope to continue our friends (applause), what has that great nation to do at this moment with the colonisation of the world? Undoubtedly she occupies a foremost place in the ranks of civilisation—undoubtedly she has important duties to discharge in reference to her own people, and in reference to Europe; but it is plain from experience that colonisation is not the function which has pleased Providence to commit either to that great country, or to any other among the leading and most powerful European nations. And yet has colonisation stopped? It has stopped in the States which were founded from those sources. They appear to carry within them no principle of vigour and elasticity. But when you look to those who have sprung from the loins of England, how marked is the difference! Not 250 years have elapsed since a few British settlers landed in Virginia. Now the inhabitants of that vast region are 30,000,000 of men. You know them in the relations of commerce. You see how proudly their ships ride upon the waters. You know their wealth, their enterprise; you know the progress they have made; and you know that progress continues at an undiminished rate. You know, also, that they are children sprung from the loins of England. Nor is it only in the United States; it is the same thing in your colonies. Instinct with the principles of freedom, they are full of the same vital energy, the same tendency to rapid extension; and looking at the lessons which experience has already given, the results already attained, it is not, I believe, presumption, but it is simply availing ourselves of the instruction that the actual state of the world affords, if we say it is plain that the function of colonising this earth upon which we live, of adopting its waste spaces, has been committed to the race to which we belong, and a large and commanding share in it belongs to the Crown, the State, and the people of England."

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.—MEETING AT NEWCASTLE.—On Monday evening last a meeting of the working classes of Newcastle-on-Tyne was held in the Lecture Hall, in Nelson-street, to receive an address from the working men of Genoa, and to concert measures for the purchase of arms for the emancipation of Italy. The night was very wet and stormy, but the attendance was tolerably good. Letters were read from Manin and Garibaldi. A reply to the address from Genoa was adopted, and a subscription list open for the purchase of 10,000 muskets for the first Italian province that should rise against Austria. Sir John Fife, Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun., of Blaydon, and other leading Liberals, are supporting this movement.

INVERARY CIRCUIT COURT.—The Court was opened last week by the Lord Justice Clerk, and, as it was a maiden circuit, all the members of the Court were presented with white kid gloves by the Provost and Council of the burgh. The Lord Justice Clerk, in discharging the Sheriff's, congratulated them and the county upon the total want of crime; and stated that it was a most singular fact that at this autumn circuit there were no less than three "maidens," viz., Jedburgh, Dumfries, and Inverary—a circumstance which had never before occurred in the annals of the circuit courts.

THE BARBARIANS OF CHELTENHAM.—A meeting of the rate-payers of Cheltenham was held last week, convened by the High Bailiff on a requisition signed by about thirty gentlemen, to consider the propriety of adopting the Public Libraries Act in that borough. A resolution against adopting the Act was carried by a large majority.

LIVERPOOL FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.—About two years ago Mr. W. Brown, M.P. for South Lancashire, gave 6000*l.* towards the erection of a suitable building for the Liverpool Free Library and Museum. The council then resolved to advertise for designs, plans, and specifications, a premium of 150 guineas to be given to the successful competitor, and 100 guineas to the second best design. The first prize has been awarded to the architect signing himself "Con Amore," and the second to the competitor whose drawings bear the name of "Alma." Who these gentlemen are will not be disclosed at present.

SOUTH DEVON AND TAVISTOCK RAILWAY.—The first turf of the works of this undertaking was formally cut in presence of some of the directors and a number of persons, many of whom were shareholders, on the 24th ult. The spot selected for the commencement of the works was the site of the open cutting intended to lead to the tunnel, on the Yelverton estate, about a quarter of a mile from the Rock Hotel. The place was a beautiful, richly-wooded vale, one of the prettiest spots imaginable—a complete little oasis in the desert—leading off, as it does, from the barren waste of Roborough Down, and presenting a charming picture of a "happy valley." About a yard of the green field had been marked off with the spade, planks laid, and wheelbarrows placed by the navvies ready for the work. Mrs. W. E. Rendle, who had been requested and had kindly consented to cut the first turf, having been presented with a neat little spade made for the occasion, Mr. Bampton addressed the company assembled there on commencing the material realisation of a project to which the energies of many there present, and many more who were absent, had for a long period of time been devoted. Mrs. Rendle then proceeded to cut the turf, which she did very effectively, and placed it on the barrow. This practical commencement of an undertaking which bids fair to render eminent services both to Tavistock and Plymouth was followed by warm and hearty cheers from all present. Several of the ladies then handled the spade, and contributed to the loading of the barrow, which, when filled, was wheeled by J. Kelly, Esq., from the spot, over planks to an appointed site at the bottom of the field, where the load was tipped, in navy style, amid loud cheers, the Mayor having kindly accepted the task of removing the first cuttings. All the gentlemen of the party then took to work, and a large slice of the green turf was removed and wheeled to its destination by these amateur navvies, to the no small amusement of all on the ground. Champagne was then liberally supplied, and bumpers were drunk to "Success to the South Devon and Tavistock Railway"—this being a pleasant finale to the *al fresco* portion of the day's work. The party afterwards adjourned to the Rock Hotel, where an excellent *déjeuner* had been prepared for the occasion.

WARNING TO FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Extensive frauds have been committed in Birmingham by the secretary to an Odd Fellows' Lodge, William Fowler, who has absconded, having defrauded an Odd Fellows' Lodge of between 600*l.* and 700*l.* He had been secretary for five years; and, besides embezzling nearly 200*l.* of the money paid by members, he had defrauded the lodge of 500*l.* in a rather ingenious manner. The lodge having some money to invest, he proposed that they should lend him 500*l.* on the mortgage of seven houses he possessed; and, having shown the trustees and their surveyor the property, the mortgage was executed, and the money handed over. They have since discovered that their mortgage had been executed, not in respect to the houses pointed out to them by their secretary, but of a piece of leasehold land on the opposite side of the street, on which not a single brick had been laid. The affair has caused much excitement in the Manchester Unity.

On Tuesday morning last the tower and spire of the New Congregational Chapel in Bury New-road, Manchester, fell to the ground. It appears the whole of the foundations had been inundated two days before by the letting off of the water in an adjoining reservoir, and the night previous the rain poured incessantly. Immediate steps have been taken for its reconstruction.

THE EQUINOCTIAL GALES.—Towards the close of last week the equinoctial breezes set in with unusual severity. On Saturday last it blew so hard from S.E. that the steam-packet *Violet*, although off Dover with the English mails at her regular time, could not come alongside the Admiralty pier, and was obliged to lie off until there was sufficient water for her to enter the harbour. During the night the gale became stronger; and on Sunday morning the aspect of the weather was most appalling. It boiled up on the western side of Dover harbour with such strength that it tore away the pavement in front of the Lord Warden Hotel; and some idea may be formed of its power and range when it is stated that it dashed volumes of water right over the building, and carried a cloud of sticks and stones into the dock on the other side. It filled up all the kitchens of the hotel, and left between two and three feet of water in the area all around. Very little damage, however, was sustained by the building beyond the effects of the flooding and the breaking of a few panes of glass. The railway sustained the most damage at about 100 yards from the Archeliff first tunnel, and about 200 yards from the station. Such was the violence of the curling foaming sea in the corner near Shakespeare's Cliff that it broke through the outer stout fence, carried that away, then through the heavy and massive wooden framework tied by iron rods across from one line of rails to the other, and from buildings on one side to buildings on the other; scooped out the shingle, broke down the stays, swept off large portions of the buildings nearest to the beach, carried away some of the brickwork, and undermined the sheds nearer the cliff; and for fifty yards entirely broke down both lines of rails. The South-Eastern boat did not leave Dover on Sunday morning, and the Calais boat was compelled to return to Calais. The mail-packet steamer, however, attempted to cross the Channel; but was signalled at about 10.30 a.m. to proceed to the Downs, which she accordingly did. At the height of the storm, on Sunday morning, a fine screw-steamer, called the *Ita*, bound for the west coast of Africa, was cast ashore to the eastward of Dungeness. She left the river on Friday, with a miscellaneous cargo and fourteen passengers, under the charge of a sea-pilot, who was to go with her to the Isle of Wight. She drove from her anchors to within a short distance of the shore, where she again held on for the greater part of Saturday night. On the following morning, however, the heavy rolling seas forced her upon the coast at Dymchurch, upon what is called the Wall, when she became a wreck. Owing to the surf, all access to the ship from shore was impracticable. Happily a communication was made to the wreck by a life-line, by which means the whole of the passengers and crew were hauled ashore in safety, with the exception of the boatswain. Accounts from other parts of the coast enumerate more disasters, and it is computed that upwards of fifty vessels have been cast ashore during the recent boisterous weather, the larger portion of which must inevitably be lost.

PARLIAMENTARY STATISTICS.—Some interesting Parliamentary statistics have been supplied by Mr. John P. Gassiot, of the Administrative Reform Association, in a document just published. He says:—"There have been four Sessions in the present Parliament. In the first there were 257 divisions, in the second 240, in the third 213, in the fourth 198. I will not occupy your time by entering into a general analysis of all the Sessions. I shall confine myself to the last, and upon that some comments are necessary:—8 members did not record their votes in any of the 198 divisions; 86 were absent 180 times and upwards; 221 were absent 150 times and not exceeding 180 times; 244 were absent 100 and not exceeding 150 times; 75 were absent 50 and not exceeding 100 times; 15 were absent 10 and not exceeding 50 times; 1 was absent once; 1 Speaker. In the largest division 508 members voted; in the least, 58. 230 members who represent county constituencies, and 229 representing boroughs, were absent from 100 and upwards of the 198 divisions during the last Session; and this shows how necessary it is that constituencies should enforce the attendance of their representatives, for even a single vote may determine the most important question."

THE BISHOP AND HIS CARPET BAG.—The following anecdote is told of the new Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. On the occasion of his Lordship visiting Gloucester to preach the sermon at the cathedral, on the first day of the recent Gloucester musical festival, he arrived by a morning train at the Gloucester station, and was dutifully met by several of the clergy of the diocese. On his Lordship alighting from the railway carriage, he appeared with his carpet bag in his hand, which he was proceeding to carry to the carriage in waiting to convey him to his temporary residence; whereupon the gentlemen who had received him made pressing offers to be allowed to carry it for him. His Lordship, however, stuck to his bag, which no doubt contained his maiden prelate sermon, and, in answer to the repeated expostulations of the gentlemen, replied, "Do you think because I am made a Bishop I cannot carry my own carpet bag?" Nor did his Lordship give it up until relieved of it by a railway porter.—*Bristol Mercury*.

RAPID PASSAGES.—The *America* (screw steamer), from Liverpool to Corunna, made the run to that port in two days and eighteen hours, having left Liverpool on the 18th ult., at two a.m., and arrived in Corunna on the 21st, at eight a.m. The sailing ship *Oregon* has made the passage from Liverpool to Quebec and back in two months and two days.

SILVER INKSTAND PRESENTED TO M. BENEDETTI.

It will be recollected that M. Benedetti, formerly French Minister at Constantinople, from his knowledge of the Eastern Question, was selected as Secretary to the Plenipotentiaries at the recent Conferences at Paris. The appointment was a highly judicious one; and we have pleasure in adding that the British Government have marked their respect for the services of M. Benedetti by presenting to him, through the Earl of Clarendon, a very elegant *objet d'art*, forming an inkstand. The design is highly characteristic: it consists of a group of statues, representing a Turkish chief and an Arabian horse at a well in the desert, which is overshadowed by a palm-tree. These figures are designed by Mr. Armstead, and are very spirited. They have been manufactured in silver, together with the inkstand and the accessory parts, at the establishment of Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street, in the most elaborate manner: the chasing and the bright cut embellishments are in the best taste. The whole is strictly in the Oriental style. It is supported on a plinth of ebony, having the Royal arms of England chased in high relief on each side of it. M. Benedetti has very kindly consented to Mr. C. F. Hancock exhibiting this beautiful piece of plate at the Exhibition of the Arts at Manchester, whither it is about to be sent.



SILVER INKSTAND PRESENTED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO M. BENEDETTI, SECRETARY TO THE
PLENIPOTENTIARIES AT PARIS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE BELLOT MEMORIAL, GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

AN Obelisk of colossal size has lately been erected in front of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, to the memory of the gallant young French officer, Lieut. Bellet, who perished in the Arctic Seas. It consists of a handsome shaft of Aberdeen granite, with the name of Bellet deeply cut on the pedestal, facing the river, which can be distinctly read by persons passing up and down the Thames. On the opposite side of the pedestal is a bronze tablet, with an inscription recording the sad event, and stating that the obelisk has been erected by his British admirers. The ground upon which it stands has been nicely laid with turf, and is taken care of by the authorities of the Hospital. Upwards of £2000 was subscribed: the monument has cost £500, and the remainder has been distributed among the sisters of Lieut. Bellet, who have lost in him their chief support.

It will be fresh in the recollection of our readers that this noble-

pleased to bestow upon the establishment a fine Medal.

The College was founded by the States of Jersey in commemoration of her Majesty's visit to the island in 1846. The arms on the obverse are those of the island. Three of these medals, in gold, are given annually at the public examination of the College: one for classical literature, a second for the languages and literature of England, France, and Germany; and a third for mathematics.

The name of the successful candidate is engraved on the rim of the medal, with the date, and the subject in which it is gained.

The first distribution has just taken place, the medals being presented to the successful candidates by the Lieutenant-Governor of the island.

minded officer perished in the Wellington Channel in a gale of wind, by the disruption of the ice, whilst carrying despatches from Beechy Island to Sir Edward Belcher, a service for which he had generously volunteered.

The Engraving is taken from a picture painted, expressly for Mr. Barrow, by the talented son of the late Mr. Chambers, whose works, as a marine painter, were in high repute.

THE ROYAL MEDAL, VICTORIA COLLEGE, JERSEY.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 1, 1850, we engraved the very interesting scene of the laying the foundation-stone of the new Victoria College, at Jersey; and in our Journal for Oct. 9, 1852, we engraved a view of the edifice upon its being opened.

Her Majesty has been graciously



MEDAL PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY TO THE VICTORIA COLLEGE,
JERSEY.

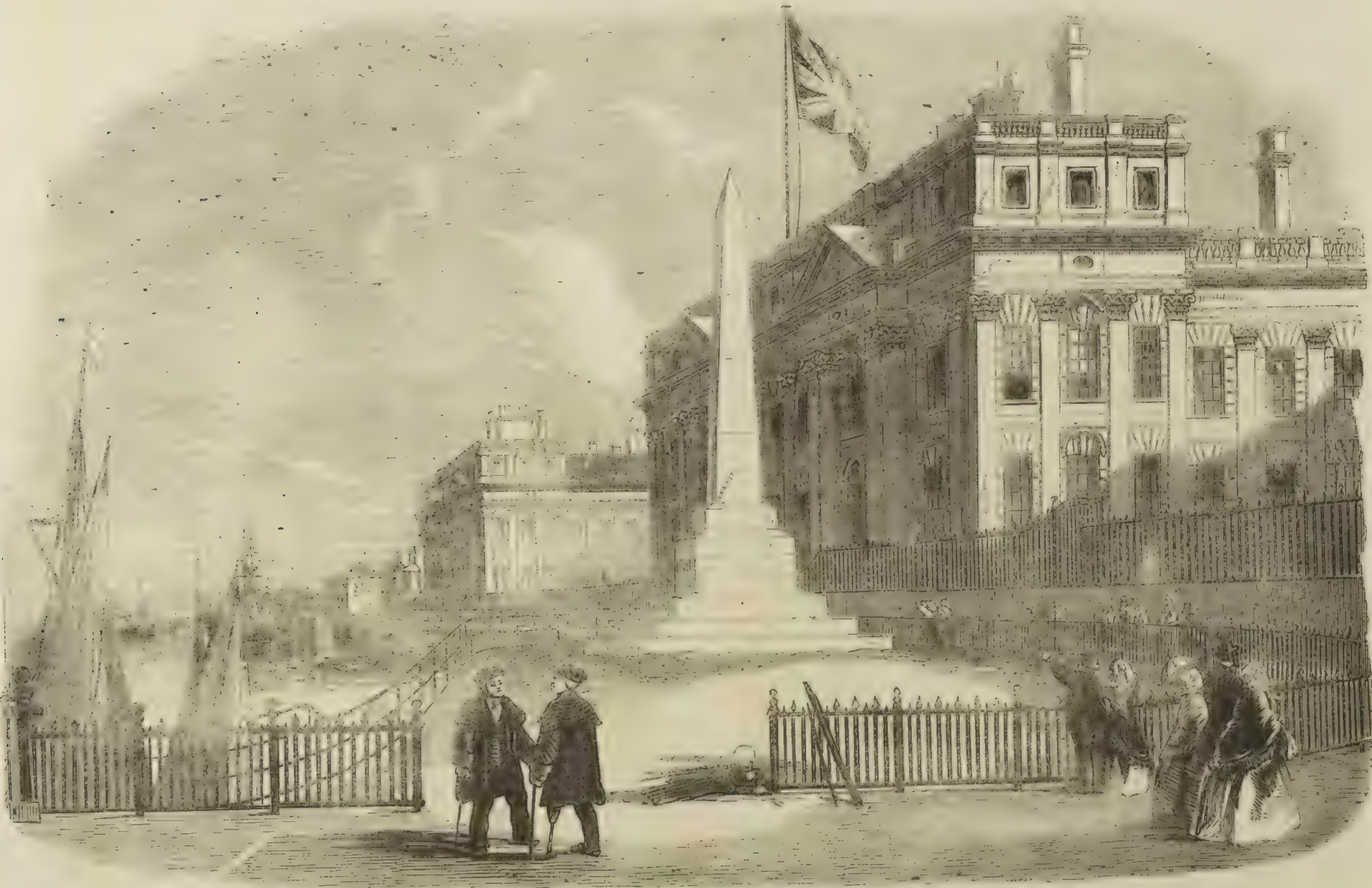
NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, POPLAR.

THIS Church, situated near the West India Docks, at Poplar, was commenced in the year 1851, and has been built almost entirely by the pence of the poorest of the poor. The congregation attached to it—over 7000 in number—are, with very few exceptions, labourers at the Docks or at the different shipbuilding-yards in the neighbourhood.



ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, POPLAR.

It is a cross church, with a lantern tower at the intersection of the nave and transepts; and the plan comprises nave, aisles, transepts, chancel, two side chapels, sacristies, organ chamber, porches, &c. There are two admirable stained-glass windows, by Hardman—one in the chancel, and another in one of the side chapels. The church is 130 feet in length by 80 feet in width, and is built of Kentish rag-stone. Mr. Wardell, of Hampstead, and Parliament-street, is the architect.



THE BELLET MEMORIAL, AT GREENWICH.



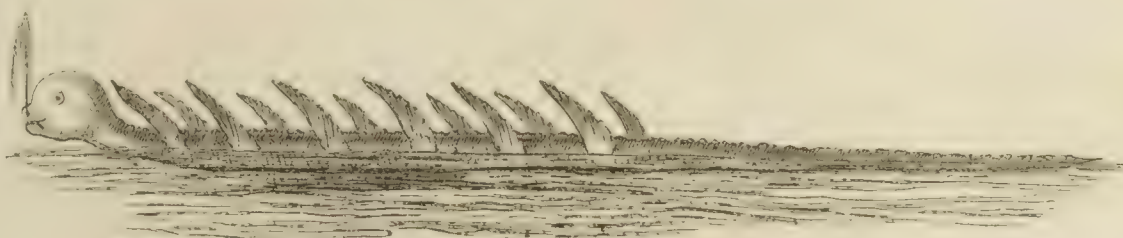
H.M.S. "DIDO" IN A HURRICANE, OFF RAIETA, SOCIETY ISLANDS, PACIFIC.

THE "DIDO" DISMASTED IN A HURRICANE.

(From a Correspondent.)

H.M.S. *Dido*, Tahiti, 24th January, 1856.

IN reporting the loss sustained by H.M.S. *Dido*, on the night of the 21st of January, I should acquaint you that I had every prospect of anchoring at Raieta that evening; but, finding it impossible to reach it before dark, the ship was placed under a close-reefed maintopsail with storm staysails and maintrysail, the mainsail and fore and mizen topsails being furled, for the sake of preserving our sails (which were our last, and best suit) more than from any anticipation of a hurricane. Before ten p.m. there was a heavy cross swell and sea, and the squalls being very heavy, we could not carry our maintrysail and staysail, and we lost the jolly-boat and first cutter. The ship was then doing well under a close-reefed maintopsail and forestaysail; soon after ten the maintopsail was taken in, the sheet-whip having carried away—the ship being then only under a forestaysail, which proved sufficient as the gale was increasing.



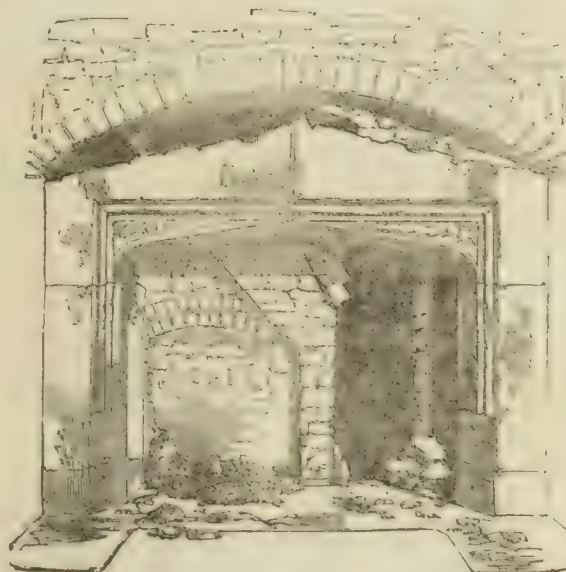
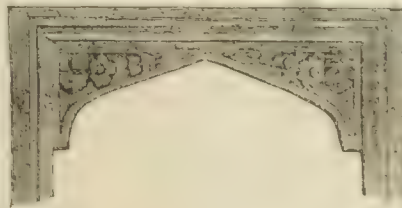
MONSTER SEEN OFF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

At 10.30 p.m. a heavy sea struck the bowsprit, while the ship was rising from her plunge, the bobstays tearing away the cutwater; the bowsprit went short off by the gammoning, the foremast going at the same time by the board, carrying with it the main and mizen topmasts and maintopsailyard—the mizen topsailyard breaking in half at the same time. The foremast fell across the forecabin, and swayed violently as the ship lurched; the wreck of the foreyard and foretopmast, making a clean sweep over the lee waist bulwarks, carried away the spare and stream anchors, and part of the fore and main channels, and damaged the plates. I then ordered the wreck to be cut away, which cleared the ship, carrying with it the lee buntin and small bower anchor and only one length of chain, as the chain had been unshackled as soon as the mast went.

As the port mainstay was gone, my attention was directed to securing the mainmast—the mast having settled aft slacked the main rigging, and it surged very much (previously the main lifts, braces, and trusses all went); the mainyard hanging only in the slings, which, with the wreck of the maintopmast, surged with it, and left little hope but the mainmast must instantly fall. At this moment Lieut. Ryder and Mr. Pringle led the way aloft to cut away the wreck of the maintopmast; however, I was enabled to save the mast without risking any lives, by ordering them to cut away only the foremost rattlins; we then got the swifter to the chesstree, which held the mast until the main rigging was swifted in, and enabled us eventually to save the maintopmast rigging.

The ship, relieved of her foremast, was comparatively easy; but I can give no adequate idea of the fury of the hurricane that now

prevailed, which I conclude to have been at its height about midnight, and ourselves in the vortex. There was a peculiar violence in the wind, as if the whole atmosphere had been rushing through the crater of a volcano; nature seemed in a measure to be reversed, and the sea to be acted upon by some strange influence. Large flakes rolled upwards in clouds of foam, blinding and painful to the eyes; and every fragment of rope or canvas torn adrift by the wind



REMAINS OF ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, THE "IRISH BOY" AND "YANKEE GAL."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Whitmore, and E. J. V. Brown, to be Lieutenant-Colonels. Brevet-Lieut.-Cols. E. A. O. Muller, W. W. Turner, Majors H. Bruce, J. Rose, A. Mian McDonald, W. Rickman, J. Nascn, J. Peelo, M. H. H. Dowdaggin, W. Freyman, R. B. Hawley, and C. Hood, to be Majors. Capt. J. E. R. B. H. T. and P. M. and Lieut. J. H. H. T. E. H. H. P. M. Ward, and W. J. H. T. E. H. H. P. M. Ward, to be Majors.

UNCLASSIFIED. Brevet Major J. Hood to have his first rank converted into a substantive rank.



The blossom. 2. Flower. 3. Same flower second day. 4. Same flower at night. 5. "Burr," or involucre. 6. Young boll. 7. Boll bursting. 8. Boll nearly ripe. 9. Boll ripe—cotton perfect. 10. Cotton blown by the wind.

THE COTTON PLANT.

on board eight bales of cotton. The custom-house officers of that port, never having seen anything of the kind before, seized the bales, under the impression that they had been imported from some other country. In 1785 only five bags of American cotton were imported into Liverpool, and in the following year six bags. Such were the small beginnings of that immense trade which now gives employment to millions on both sides of the Atlantic; and which, according to the Abolition party, has been the main cause of the rapid increase of the wealth and influence of the Slave Power in the United States.

The cultivation of cotton in America made very little progress at first. In 1791, sixteen years after the first sample had been sent to this country, the total import of American cotton at Liverpool was only sixty-four bags. Two years later an American inventor (Mr. Whitney) discovered a very simple and expeditious method of separating the wool of the cotton-plant from the seed—a process which had previously been both tedious and expensive. This invention gave as great an impetus to the production of cotton in the Southern States of the Union as Arkwright's genius had given to the cotton manufacture in Great Britain.

The rapid rate at which the importations of American cotton increased from the end of last century up to the present day may be seen from the following statement of our imports at decennial periods.

Imports of American cotton into Liverpool from 1791 to 1821 :—

Years.	Bags.
1791	64
1801	32,621
1811	97,626
1821	271,649

Imports of American cotton into Great Britain from 1825 to 1855 :—

Years.	Pounds.
1825	139,905,699
1830	210,886,353
1835	282,856,340
1840	461,280,142
1845	560,732,765
1850	493,153,112
1855	681,629,424

Last year the total quantity of cotton imported from all parts of the world was 891,752,002 lb.; of which, as will be seen from the above table, our imports from the United States formed more than three-fourths. From the East Indies we have imported, during the last three years, the following quantities :—

Years.	Pounds.
1853	181,848,160
1854	119,836,009
1855	145,179,216

This is, no doubt, far below the quantity we take from America; but it is so far encouraging to find, from a comparison of the last three years, that our imports from our own possessions are doubled during the last ten years, as will be seen by comparing the following figures with those in the above return.

Imports of East India cotton in 1843-4-5 :—

Years.	Pounds.
1843	65,789,725
1844	88,639,771
1845	88,437,421

The receipts of cotton at the American ports during the year ended August 1, 1856, were larger in quantity than was ever known before. Compared with last year, they show an increase of nearly 700,000 bales. The total value of last year's crop is estimated at upwards of 140,000,000 dollars.

The Sketch from which the above Engraving is taken is by T. B. Thorpe, Esq., of Louisiana, from the actual plant in blossom

By an error of the transcriber the street view in our Journal of last week, page 315, was designated Baltimore, instead of New York. We present below the Engraving of Baltimore referred to at page 413.



STREET IN BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, U.S.

ROMAN LEAD MINES, AND ROMAN VILLA, IN SHROPSHIRE.



VIEW OF SHELVE-HILL, SHROPSHIRE, AND THE CIRCLE OF THE HOAR STONES.

AN EXCURSION TO THE ROMAN LEAD MINES IN THE PARISH OF SHELVE, AND THE ROMAN VILLA AT LINLEY HALL, SHROPSHIRE.

BY THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A., F.S.A.

It would not be easy to find a more beautiful country—rich in every variety of feature which constitutes beauty in landscape scenery—than that on the immediate borders of Wales, and of this perhaps the most picturesque and the least-known portion is that which lies along the boundary of the Welsh counties of Montgomery and Radnor, extending eastward until it sinks down into the less-interesting plains, and westwardly until it loses itself in the wild mountains. Hills in abundance, rich valleys, picturesque dells and mountain gorges, covered with wood and well supplied with water, present a succession of scenery which changes at every step we take, and which is filled with ruins and remains of antiquity belonging to all periods—for these regions would appear to have been almost better known in the earlier ages of our country than at present. They were, in fact, the scene of the great mining operations of the Romans; they appear subsequently to have been the favourite resort of the princes of Mercia, and they were evidently the seat of feudal power and civilisation in the Middle Ages of our country. In modern times this district has been comparatively little visited, because it was scarcely accessible; but railways have made a great change in this, as in many other things; and I can honestly recommend the line from Shrewsbury to Hereford, and thence

to Ross, as one of the most picturesque in the island. With this facility of access, the part of the Welsh border of which I am speaking will, no doubt, become one day a favourite resort; and Ludlow, one of the prettiest towns in the kingdom, with its fine old castle and its picturesque neighbourhood, offers an excellent central point, which the visitor may take as the base of his excursions.

A recent visit which I made to that neighbourhood had partly for its object the earlier period of Border history. I was desirous of examining the traces of the Roman lead-mining in the mountains of Shelve, and to take advantage of the invitation of their hospitable lord, the Rev. T. F. More, of Linley Hall. In the ordinary way, to reach the parish of More, in which Linley Hall is situated, it is necessary to go to the Craven Arms Station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway, and thence take either a hired carriage or the stage-coach which goes every other day to the town of Bishop's Castle, about four miles to the south of Linley. I stopped short of the Craven Arms, at the Marsh Brook Station, where Mr. More had brought his carriage to meet me, and whence the drive to Linley is an extremely beautiful one. After proceeding a little distance through the rich, but broken and beautiful, scenery which is characteristic of this part of the country, we entered a narrow and deep valley, thickly wooded, which winds round the southern extremity of the singular mountain-range, known by the name of the Long Mynd. Leaving this valley we entered more open country, though still presenting on each side a great variety of prospect, in which on the

right the Long Mynd mountain continues to hold a prominent place. On our way we stopped at a small hamlet named Eaton, where a considerable barrow or tumulus, which rose above the corner of the road, had recently been partly cut away for the materials of which it was composed. Tumuli of different shapes and sizes are here scattered over the country in considerable numbers. In the present instance the workmen, who only cut off one end of the tumulus, found, on what appeared to be the original surface of the ground, about two-thirds of the height of the tumulus above the present road, a quantity of burnt matter, with human bones, and several rude, imperfectly-burned urns, ornamented with zigzag patterns, of the form which has usually been called British. The fragments of these urns, which were all placed with the mouth downwards (the usual position), were collected, and have been preserved by the Rev. J. Rogers, of the Home, at a short distance from the tumulus. Somewhat more than two miles brought us to the end of an avenue of old oak-trees, running nearly north and south, and full a mile in length. It forms the approach to Linley park, which is separated from the northern end of it by the coach-road from Shrewsbury to Newtown.

Linley Hall stands on an elevated spot, slightly rising from the end of the avenue; backed to the north by hills rising immediately behind the house, and to the south and west commanding a fine and extensive view over the vales of Bishop's Castle and Montgomery. The park, which is scattered over with magnificent old oaks, runs partly over the sloping ground in front of the house, and partly into the



EXCAVATIONS ON THE SITE OF A ROMAN VILLA, LINLEY HALL, SHROPSHIRE.

only have been one of defence; and it would seem as if the inhabitants of the villa had found it necessary, at some period or other, to protect themselves against the sudden irruptions of the mountaineers from behind. The villa itself was beautifully, and in other respects securely, situated. It embraced within view a vast sweep of country, bounded a few miles to the south by a range of hills—one of the highest summits of which is crowned by the very remarkable circular intrenchments called Bury Ditches. To the west the view extended far into the Welsh county of Montgomery, with more than one strongly-intrenched position immediately in front. Nor are there wanting around memorials of its ancient inhabitants, for several tumuli are scattered over the park of Linley. One, a large one, a little to the east of Linley Hall, was some years ago scooped out, and turned into an ice-house, without leaving any memorial of what was found in it. Two others, on the brow of Linley-hill, are known popularly by the name of the Butts, a term not unfrequently applied to tumuli on the Border. Everything seems to indicate that there was here a Roman settlement of some importance, and the result of Mr. More's future explorations cannot be looked forward to without great interest. It is evident that the more important parts of the site are yet untouched. I will only add that where, as in England, the Government itself does not interfere to preserve or explore our national monuments, and render them available for history, it is fortunate for the advancement of science when our landed proprietors, in whose domains such monuments happen to be met with, possess, like Mr. More, the judgment and the will to have them properly examined.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE LIEUTENANT GOODENOUGH.—An appropriate monument to this gallant young officer, who fell in the last assault upon the Redan, and whose remains rest in the Crimea, has just been erected in Whittingham Church; the sculptor being Mr. Robert Craggs, Percy-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The monument is about nine feet in height and four and a half in breadth. The ground is of dove marble; in the centre of the base is a wreath of laurel and oak entwined, of Carrara marble. The plate bears this inscription:—"To the memory of Reginald Cyril Goodenough, aged eighteen, Lieutenant of the 40th Regiment of Foot, first born son of the Rev. Robert Goodenough, M.A., Vicar of Whittingham, who fell mortally wounded within the Great Redan Battery, Sebastopol, on the 8th Sept., 1855, having led on his soldiers to the assault in the first storming party. This monument is erected by his sorrowing friends, inhabitants of this, his native parish, and the immediate neighbourhood, who witnessed his early promise, and mourn his untimely end." In the centre, immediately over the tablet, are the family arms; on one side is the military shako; on the other are the hilt and part of the blade of a sword, and three cannon-balls; and on either side are elevated the regimental flag and the union-jack. Three muskets piled, with fixed bayonets, rearing their points nearly to the top of the obelisk, complete the design. The entire work has been ably designed and executed by Mr. Joseph Craggs, at the steam marble works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

There is a curious notice of the British lead mines in Pully, who informs us that the lead was obtained in this island, at the surface of the ground, and so abundantly, that it was found necessary to make a law, limiting the quantity taken each year (I do not recollect the quantity).

The first wall, Mr. More found, was the wall that runs from the house to the east, and has the extreme thickness of the rest of the walls, as the upper part of the wall was well to be very nearly lost. Afterward, Mr. More continued to excavate, and found by the side of the first wall, and traced for a short distance, a wall, two feet six inches thick, running parallel to it, and along the eastern side of this ran a strong stone drain, in perfectly good condition, with a pipe formed of flue-tiles of a good size, and in the purpose of fitting to a sewer. On the north side of the wall, and there apparently the wall was built upon a foundation of stone, and the wall was built upon a foundation of stone, and the wall was built upon a foundation of stone. More traced a wall in the same line, or nearly so, with that which he had just found in the avenue, to a length of a hundred yards, without finding its termination, and he has also met with a smooth floor of such extent that it was probably that of a large court. Running at an acute angle from the wall in the park—that is from Linley Hall down the gentle slope of the ground to the site of the wall was found a tolerably well-preserved aqueduct. A few yards to the east of the present mansion is a pool of water, of no great extent, but which appears to have been there from a remote period. The aqueduct pointed directly to this pool, and, therefore, we have good reason for supposing to have been originally a Roman reservoir, and which deserves to be closely examined. It is fed from springs on a hill immediately behind the house. Mr. More's latest discovery, but by no means the least remarkable one, is that of the remains of a wall, twelve feet thick, running across the narrow valley, about a hundred and fifty yards above Linley Hall. Such a wall as this

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce and Sir George Couper, will leave Aberfeldie Castle, N.B., on the eighth inst., for Edinburgh, en route to Frogmore Lodge, near Windsor.

The French Emperor and the Empress with the Prince Imperial, and their suites, were to leave Biarritz on the 29th ult.

It is estimated that the mission of Earl Granville to Moscow as the Extraordinary Ambassador of England at the coronation of the Czar, will cost the country from 25,000*l.* to 35,000*l.* The suite of the noble Earl includes nearly forty persons.

The intended departure of Prince Adalbert of Bavaria and his bride from Paris last week, was delayed by a slight indisposition on the part of the Princess.

The Emperor of Russia has restored to the dignity of Prince the following persons lately amnestied:—Toubetzkoi, Obolintzki, Wolkonski, Schitakepen, Rostowski, and Royalinski.

The Countess d'Aglié, Lady of Honour to the late Queen Marie Adelaide of Piedmont, has been charged by the King to proceed to Nice to receive the Empress Dowager of Russia.

The *Echo Universel* says: "Our Minister Plenipotentiary at the English Court has received instructions from the Hague to make overtures of a project of marriage between the heir presumptive of the Crown of Holland—the Prince of Orange—with a Princess, daughter of the Queen and Prince Albert."

The Pope has received from the Burmese Emperor rich presents brought to him by a missionary. These presents consist of a chalice of solid gold, a cross enriched with precious stones, and valuable rings, accompanied by a letter in which the Catholics inhabiting the Burman empire convey to the chief of the Church the expression of their affectionate attachment.

On Tuesday morning the Bishop of London formally lodged his resignation with the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Bishop of Bruges has published a pastoral letter, in which he agrees with the Bishop of Ghent in denouncing the philosophical course of education pursued in the Belgian Universities, including that of Brussels.

The Genoa *Corriere Mercantile* announces that Lord John Russell was shortly expected at Turin.

The journals of Northern Europe state that a Russian squadron will at once enter the Mediterranean, ostensibly as a guard of honour to the Dowager Empress, who is about to reside for a time at Nice.

The Scotch papers say that Dr. Tait, the new Bishop of London is the first Scotchman who has reached the episcopal bench since the death of Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, in 1715.

Prince Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte arrived at Marquina, in Biscay, last week, accompanied by the Marquis de Valdespina and M. Antonio de Anotegui, at whose house his Imperial Highness was to reside during his stay in that town.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been pleased to appoint Colonel George Gore Ouseley Higgins, M.P., to be a member of the Loan Fund Board of Ireland.

The musicians and most distinguished *dilettanti* of Germany have formed, under the auspices of Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, a society having for its object to render popular the compositions of Handel, the majority of which only exist in rather incorrect manuscript copies.

The opening of the Manchester new Free-trade Hall is fixed for the 8th inst., when the proprietors and their friends will hold the first meeting in it; at which Mr. T. M. Gibson, M.P., and the members for South Lancashire, Bolton, and Stockport are expected to be present.

Lord and Lady Brougham have during the past week received a succession of visits at Brougham Hall, Westmoreland. The Rev. Dr. Tait (the newly-appointed Bishop of London) has been among the guests of the noble and learned Lord.

The King of Sardinia entertained Mehmet Djemil Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, at his table on the 25th ult. Among the guests were Sir J. Hudson and the Duc de Grammont, the British and French Ambassadors; the Chevalier de Lamoignon, Minister of Belgium; the members of the Sardinian Cabinet, and other distinguished personages.

Last Monday morning Cardinal Wiseman consecrated a new Roman Catholic church, Tottenham-road, Kingsland, and was assisted in the ceremony by the "Bishop of Nottingham."

General Narvaez had received his passports, and was to leave Paris for Madrid on the 2nd inst.

Baron Von Hubner left Naples for Vienna on the 22nd ult., and the King also left for Gastei. M. de Martini is left alone to represent the Court of Austria.

With respect to the rumoured intention of several of the Irish constituencies, at the next general election, returning Mr. Smith O'Brien as a member of Parliament, it appears to be forgotten that a person having been once convicted of high treason can never afterwards sit in the House of Commons.

Saturday last being the anniversary of the death of Marshal St. Arnaud, a mass for the repose of his soul was celebrated in the chapel of the Invalides.

M. Kossuth is about to visit Edinburgh, for the purpose of delivering a lecture to the working classes, in compliance with an invitation signed by 1500 working men, which his feeble health prevented him from accepting when there formerly.

The Russian General Mantouff is expected at Paris immediately on a diplomatic mission. Baron Brunnow will not quit Paris till Count Kisseleff, the new Russian Ambassador, arrives to relieve him.

A collection of drawings and views of the principal scenes connected with the coronation and the subsequent fêtes, has been ordered by the Emperor of Russia. The task has been confided to the editor of the *Journal des Arts* of St. Petersburg.

Mr. Roche, the antiquarian, is engaged by Mr. Talbot, of Dublin, to seek the title of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and already has lodged the requirements ordered by the House of Peers.

By a decree of the French Minister of Public Worship, M. Rouland, avocat, has been appointed his *chef du cabinet*, in the room of M. Charles Fortoul, appointed to other functions.

The *Nation* states that Mr. Michael Joseph Barry, late editor of the *Cork Reporter*, and the author of some beautiful poetic effusions on the late war, has received the appointment of Secretary to the Commissioners of Lunatic Asylums, of which Sir Thomas Redington is the Chairman.

General von Genlach, who lately celebrated the 50th anniversary of his entering the army, has declared his intention of retiring from service altogether.

Mr. Robert Stewart, of Omoa, has purchased the estate of Murdostown for 55,000*l.* The estate lately belonged to Mr. Alexander Baillie Cochrane, of Lamington, and contains about 2000 acres.

Baron Frederick de Coels, Chamberlain and Privy Councillor of the King of Prussia, died suddenly, last week, of apoplexy, in the Hôtel de la Gironde, Rue Caumartin, where he had arrived with his family a few days before.

Mr. Hogan has sent the statue of O'Connell, to be erected at Limerick, to Paris to be cast in bronze. It is expected to be erected in the "city of the violated treaty," before the close of November.

A statue of Lagrange, the celebrated mathematician, is about to be erected at Turin, where he was born on the 25th Jan., 1766.

The Italian exile, Felice Orsini, with whose recent remarkable escape from an Austrian dungeon the public must be familiar, is about to make a tour of the provinces, with the view of delivering lectures on the state of Italy.

According to the *Inverness Courier*, Mr. Carlyle has been relaxing from his literary labours in the Highlands. He was last week on a visit to Kinlochlichart, the shooting-lodge of Lord Ashburton, in Ross-shire.

As King Louis of Bavaria and the Duchess Aldegonda were on their way to church on the 21st ult., at Munich, the horses of their carriage took fright, and became so unruly as to endanger the lives of the two royal personages. One of the glasses of the carriage was broken; but, at length, by the aid of the bystanders, the horses were so far mastered as to enable the King and the Duchess to get out without any further accident.

The Earl of Caithness has constructed a machine for sawing stone. The invention consists of an endless saw or knife affixed to a metallic belt, which is run over two drums, and may be driven by any power—steam, water, or hand.

The stolen despatches are to come before the Courts again, from the determination of the Prince of Prussia to punish one of his libellers.

It is positively stated in some of the New York papers that the Hon. C. P. Villiers is to be the successor of Mr. Crampton.

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE BIBLE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I AM truly thankful that you have permitted Mr. Barham's communication, on the subject of the revision of the authorised version of the Holy Scriptures, to appear in the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; for I feel convinced that that letter must open the eyes of any unprejudiced person to the great danger of tampering with that version of the Bible which has become so familiar to us all. For if one self-constituted critic can find so many passages requiring change in one single chapter, what might we not expect from the labours of a number of independent critics exercising the same species of criticism upon the whole volume of Holy Writ!

To examine the whole of the emendations (?) and corrections proposed by Mr. Barham in his letter would be but a waste of time and of your space. I will, however, with your permission, draw the attention of your readers to one specimen of his hypercritical version, which affords a fair instance of the kind of spirit which has been brought to bear upon what must be considered the most momentous question of the day. The specimen to which I shall confine myself is his version and comment upon the 21st verse of the 27th chapter of Proverbs. The authorised translation of this is as follows:—"As the fining pot for silver, and the furnace for gold, so is a man to his praise." "This," says Mr. Barham, "is another instance of the inaccuracy and obscurity that beset so many of the authorised renderings; so that the mind receives a hazy impression of something that it cannot realise or define, even by the cumbrous help of all the expositors. It probably signifies this—'As silver is refined by the crucible, and gold by the furnace, so is man by the rule of honour.' Our translators have neglected the word *lephi*, which signifies a mouth, measure, or rule; and the word *elel*, which they render praise, signifies likewise honour. This testimony of Scripture is confirmed by the common experience of mankind respecting the mighty law of honour, which, like a fiery ordeal, has refined and tested the hearts of gentlemen in all ages."

Now, Sir, as a student of Holy Scripture, I must protest against such a mode of dealing with its plain, simple, and obvious statements; and I unhesitatingly say that the authorised version is the more correct rendering of the original, and more fully and clearly sets forth the mind of the spirit than the one now accorded us, based upon the fanciful "law of honour," which certainly conveys to the mind "a hazy impression of something," but certainly not the wisdom of Solomon. The verse as it stands is in itself complete; but perhaps it might be more fully rendered by supplying the omitted word, and would then stand thus—"As the fining-pot for silver and the furnace for gold, so is a man to the measure of his praise"—a proverb which conveys a definite meaning to every mind at all acquainted with the science of morals. For what is more proverbial than the effects of praise? Adversity tries, prosperity tries, ingratitude tries; but nothing has ever so brought out the real disposition of a man as praise—this, indeed, tries a man as the furnace tries the gold, and shows of what stuff he is made. Whereas the rule of honour which it is proposed to substitute in the place of praise, is itself a rule incomprehensible to most minds; and, therefore, to such the proverbial could not possibly convey any adequate idea; the more especially as the popular notion of the law of honour is of a law that compels a man to go out and fight to the death if challenged so to do, though the challenger may be the offending party.

That there are many passages in the authorised version which might be better translated, or phrased more in accordance with modern usage, no student of Holy Scripture will for a moment deny; but what they do deny is the expediency of resorting to such a measure as the revision of the whole Bible at the present moment, when the difficulties attendant thereupon are rendered insurmountable by the divisions and distractions which exist amongst those who profess and call themselves Christians. Until such time as we can get together a body of translators, in whose ability, honour, and integrity, the whole body of Protestants could confide, and whose version they would unanimously receive, the attempt must be fraught with the greatest danger. Nay, even supposing the translators to agree upon a new version, the greatest difficulty would still remain; we should still run the risk, of which the evil-disposed would not be slow to avail themselves, of setting up one Bible against another—one version of God's truth against another version of God's truth; and should find the difficulty of enforcing the new version upon the people at large infinitely greater than was the difficulty experienced in enforcing the New Style in the Calendar, when the people were most clamorous against what they called the loss of their twelve days.

I have already trespassed upon your space at much greater length than I had intended, but the great importance of the subject must be my apology in venturing to enter even yet further upon this question; my only object being to direct the attention of your readers to the manifold difficulties by which it is surrounded, and to claim from them the necessary caution, when the matter is brought before them. In Mr. Barham's communication, he has only touched upon certain passages in a chapter connected with the science of morals; but even here I have shown how men may be led away from the truth by fanciful and merely conjectural emendations. But with your permission I will now show how the difficulties are infinitely increased when the re-translation has to do with passages affecting points of controverted doctrine. To this end I will refer to one text wherein the change of meaning of a single word involves consequences of the utmost importance—I mean the 16th verse of Romans viii., "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit that we are the children of God." Now, without doubt, the proper rendering of the verse is this, "The spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit because we are the children of God." The conjunction *eti* in this case being causative, and this translation being required by the necessity of the Apostle's argument, which commences with the fifth chapter and is carried on to the end of the eighth; his object being to show that we gained more by Christ than we lost by Adam; that we are made partakers of the atonement—*καταλλαγή* (Rom. v. 8-9), when we have been "buried with Christ in baptism" (Rom. vi. 3), that such state of reconciliation (*καταλλαγή*) involves the walking in righteousness and true holiness; that such walking (walking after the Spirit, as it is called in this chapter) can only be done through the power of the Spirit; and that not only "have we received the spirit of adoption," whereby we cry, "Abba, Father," when "by one spirit we were baptised into one body;" but that more of the Spirit's help shall be given unto us, according to our needs; seeing that it is "because we are the children of God" that "the Spirit itself beareth witness with (or helps) our spirit." This, I say, is without doubt the correct rendering of the passage, since it so fully harmonizes with the whole scope of the Apostle's reasoning; but it is a rendering that would most surely be opposed by those who deny the reality of sacramental grace; and no amount of grammatical proof would induce them to accept a translation which so fully confirms a doctrine which they have not received.

This is but one instance. I might, however, were it necessary, bring forward many others from the same epistle; but my object being simply to show the danger of tampering with our present translation, and the difficulties by which a revision would be surrounded, and not to exhibit a spirit of criticism, this one will, I trust, suffice for the purpose.

Let me, Sir, in conclusion, to beg of your readers, both lay and clerical, to weigh well any arguments that may be put before them, for the purpose of claiming their assent to the most insidious proposal that has been put forth of late years, affecting the interests of religion—namely, this one for the revision of the authorised translation of the Bible. Let them weigh well the manifold dangers by which such a

task is surrounded; and the utter hopelessness, in the present state of the religious mind, of producing a text which shall not prove a source of contention among professing Christians. Let them boldly examine the difficulties which environ the question on every side, and then say if they are prepared to run such a hazard for the sake of such questionable emendations as those proposed by Mr. Barham.

Pardon the length of this communication, and believe me to remain, Sir, faithfully yours, A COUNTRY PARSON.

—Vicarage, near Hitchin, 17th Sept., 1856.

EXTRAORDINARY VINE.—There may now be seen in the garden of the Curé of the commune of Luzville, a vine which presents a very curious appearance. It is young, and planted at the foot of a wall facing the east. The stem rises to the height of a yard, and then divides into two horizontal branches. One of them bears red grapes at the part near the trunk, and higher up; white grapes. The other branch produces greater variety—some branches having red and others white; others are part red and part white, and in some of the bunches the grapes themselves are part coloured. The grapes are of the average size, and the flavour good.—*Journal d'Indre et Loire*.

RUSSIAN CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

Moscow, Sept. 19th.

WE left St. Petersburg on the Friday before the Coronation, and arrived here on Saturday at about the same hour as that of our departure; thus accomplishing the distance—450 miles—in twenty-four hours, a feat not perhaps to be celebrated in song, but respectable enough for Russia. By dint of bribery we got through the journey very well, being allowed to smoke (a thing strictly prohibited) in the guard's own private compartment for the small charge of fifty kopeks. The route, as far as scenery is concerned, is not interesting: it consists principally of a wild-looking uncultivated open country, broken by extensive tracts of dreary pine forest. The working of the railway is confided to a company of Americans, and the carriages are constructed on the American plan. The chief peculiarity of this railway is the frequent stoppage for refreshments, the train stopping half an hour every three hours for either breakfast, lunch, dinner, tea, or supper, besides intermediate ten minutes at every station for schnapps and pastry. In these refreshment-rooms the peculiar genius of the Russian people for imposition has full scope for development, especially upon foreigners. We were obliged at last to pit roguery against roguery, and adopt the plan of waiting until the train was in motion, and then throw down the smallest silver coin in our possession, and start for the carriage, leaving an army of disappointed waiters wringing their napkins in frantic despair upon the platform.

When we arrived at Moscow the struggle for the luggage was tremendous, especially as none of the officials spoke any thing but Russian. The portmanteaus were frequently carried off by the soldiers, who officiate as porters, to be divided on emerging from the station, and dispersed amongst a crowd of eager mujiks waiting outside to clutch and carry off the property of the bewildered traveller. I was fortunately spared this infliction, from the simple fact of having no luggage to protect. Having at length, with the assistance of one of his Imperial Majesty's officers (who are invariably pressed into their service on these occasions by foreigners as interpreters, and always goodnaturedly accept their position), collected together upon a couple of droskies the luggage of our party, and given through the same medium directions as to the locality of a boarding-house to which we had been recommended, we found ourselves jolting over the bullet-shaped stones with which this city is paved upon the most gymnastic machines (saving a bucking horse) which it has ever been my lot to encounter—balancing ourselves, side-saddle fashion, upon a narrow pad of slippery leather, with a strip of shiny tin by way of foothold, and alternately saving our luggage at the risk of our bones and rescuing ourselves at the peril of our luggage. After some half-hour of this delightful process, the drivers suddenly pulled up and informed us very coolly, by pantomimic gesture, that they had not the slightest idea of where we wished to go, and even refused to be informed; but, after a pause, they started off, and, despite all remonstrance, drove us into the inmost recesses of a Russian monastery, where the superior, after vainly essaying us with Russian, Greek, and Latin, at last produced an Irish novice, who succeeded, by means of a rich brogue and a little Russian, in finally placing us in the right direction.

The day after our arrival was that of the Coronation, of which august ceremony nobody but the grandees actually engaged therein saw anything whatever, although everybody got crushed, in that disgusting crowd of mujiks with which the great square of the Kremlin was crammed.

But if the Coronation was, to the public at large, a failure, the Illumination in the evening made ample amends. Truly, we understand not these things in England; for, without the advantage of gas, they produced here an illumination in tallow, a thousand times more striking than that of our country. The Kremlin, with its towers and graceful minarets, and its towers, and its towers, was brightly and many-coloured raiment, as brilliant as a ball-room, whilst the new theatre, with every line of its handsome structure, seemed in flickering flames, as if radiant with fire. The Illumination was intended to have been continued on the two succeeding nights; but, in consequence of the weather, it was abandoned, or was only very partially attempted.

The first few days succeeding the Coronation were given up to visits of congratulation to the Emperor from the army (from everyone above the rank of the mujiks and merchants), for here the army is the body politic, the people merely the means of feeding and clothing it; after which the body politic, requiring a proper amount of exercise, took it in the shape of a grand military review—a spectacle which bore about the same relative proportion to that little display of ours in Hyde Park as their illumination did to ours.

Forty thousand men were divided into two armies, and manœuvred on an open undulating tract of country leagues in extent; one army forcing the positions, and driving the other inch by inch before it, until this latter had attained the position assigned as the final stand; when a trace was made, and the contending forces marched off the field of battle to dinner in most amiable companionship. It was really a grand scene, and gave me a good idea of what a battle is. Since then the body politic has had a dinner given to it by the merchants—the soldiers dining *à fresco* in the gardens of the Kremlin; the officers, with the Emperor at their head, being entertained in the immense dining-house, said to be the largest single-roofed building in the world. The merchants who supplied the entertainment were, I hear, graciously allowed to be present on the occasion, having separate tables assigned to them below the main table, and a close to the door at the extremity. Besides these martial functions there have been a brilliant round of balls, &c. Races have also been given in honour of the occasion—of which the only peculiarities



THE VIRGIN WITH THE BLEEDING CHEEK.—FROM AN OLD PAINTING AT MOSCOW.

all shapes and descriptions; roundabouts of fantastical forms and eccentric evolutions; up-and-downs of fearfully perilous tendencies; and curiously-contrived inclined planes, along which carriages are perpetually to rush, impelled solely by their own weight, to the great delight of the inmates thereof, and the utter discomfiture and confusion of all those sceptics who disbelieve in perpetual motion. Flags will wave, banners fly, drums beat, cannon roar, people shout and drink and eat—nay, tear limb from limb, and devour, with eager teeth, those ghastly sheep, grinning in their gaudy shrouds; and the fête of the people will, doubtless, be a grand celebration.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

In Moscow the display of light to celebrate the coronation of the Emperor Alexander surpassed any previous display of the kind, the night being particularly favourable, there not being a breath of wind, and a very clear night, so that nothing interposed to destroy the effect. Among the most remarkable were the different edifices of the Kremlin. On the south side facing the Moskva reaka, or river Moskva, is the Palace of the Czar, which was beautifully illuminated, being flanked by the conical bastions on either side, and having the Taimitsky-gate in the centre, with a conical tower reaching high in the air; each of those towers was from the topmost stone to the bottom covered by one mass of brilliant light, as was also the roof of the Palace, sparkling in the clear night. The façade of the Palace was very beautiful. Then just behind, and towering above every other, was the celebrated Ivan Veliki, or John the Great's Tower, with the Imperial Crown on the summit; the dome of which is gilt to a very considerable way downwards. The variegated lights which formed the crown, and the mass of white light the base or circle of the crown, together with the profusion of light immediately under the gold, gave the whole the appearance of a furnace of molten gold. The tower, which is round and very lofty, was covered from base to summit. The churches immediately under had their golden domes illuminated, and were objects of great attraction, particularly the cathedral wherein the Emperor was crowned. The tower of the Spassky Gate was a mass of fire. From thence you emerge into the plain in front

of what is called the Gasteenadvor City; all within the precincts of the wall; and to the right stands the celebrated church, the Wassilie Blajenie (or William the Sanctified), with its seven towers, or domes, in the form of a pine-apple; these were the most varied, the most elegant, and most graceful, of all the Russian illuminations. The garlands on the roofs or domes were exceedingly light and tasteful. You pass from the precincts of the Kremlin, up the Ulinka, and to the Exchange, where was a fine transparency and display of some religious relic; thence to the left, through the Illinsky Gate, and again to the left down the Nicholsky boulevard, which brings you into the Place of the Theatre (or Theatralnoi Ploschad). Thence you go on to the Tverskoi, where, among the most remarkable was the Governor-General's house (at present in the occupation of the Grand Duke Constantine), and that of the Princess Basil Troubetzkoi; which last house far exceeded the former, its immense tall columns being highly calculated for a brilliant display. Next to that was the French Embassy, which was also good. Passing thence down the Tverskoi-boulevard, and turning to the left into the Vosdvijanko, you reach the front of the house of the rich Count Scharematischeff, which was considered the finest display of any private house; and next to that, in the Pretchistinkia, in the house of Countess Gratziani, and now the residence of his Excellency, Lord Granville, was a display little, if any, inferior to Count Scharematischeff's. Passing from thence to the river Moskva, opposite the Kremlin the gardens were one blaze of light given from thousands of lamps formed into elegant designs.

On Thursday, being the anniversary of the Emperor's name day (or christening), the illuminations were again displayed; but the night

being cold and rainy, the beautiful effect of the Sunday previous was partly destroyed.

THE VIRGIN WITH THE BLEEDING CHEEK.

FROM AN OLD PAINTING AT MOSCOW.

THE representations of the Virgin, produced during the Byzantine period and long after it, are remarkable as repetitions of the same ideas in design and treatment. Indeed, one type seems to have been adopted for them all, only varied occasionally by reversing, and sometimes by the addition of some extravagant incident, commemorative of supposed miraculous interposition. Thus, as Clarke states in his "Travels," we find, at the end of the eighteenth century, a Russian peasant placing before his "Bogh," a picture purchased in the markets of Moscow and St. Petersburg, exactly similar to those brought from Greece during the tenth—representations of the same stiff figures, which the Greeks themselves seem to have originally copied from mosaics. The Virgin is the principal object of idolatry with the Russians, and amongst the most remarkable representations of her at Moscow are the "Virgin of Vladimir," the "Virgin with the Bleeding Cheek," and the "Virgin with Three Hands." The last is a revival of the "Virgin with the Bleeding Cheek," drapery and all identical, with very slight variations. The only novelty being the introduction of a third hand, the work of a miracle in the absence of the painter, and supposed to typify the Trinity.

"The Virgin with the Bleeding Cheek," a copy of which we engrave, is preserved at the Sunday Gate, at the extremity of the Tverschaia, in Moscow, where it is an object of veneration to all passers.

THE STANDARD OF PLESKOW, TAKEN FROM PETER THE GREAT BY THE SWEDS, IN 1700.



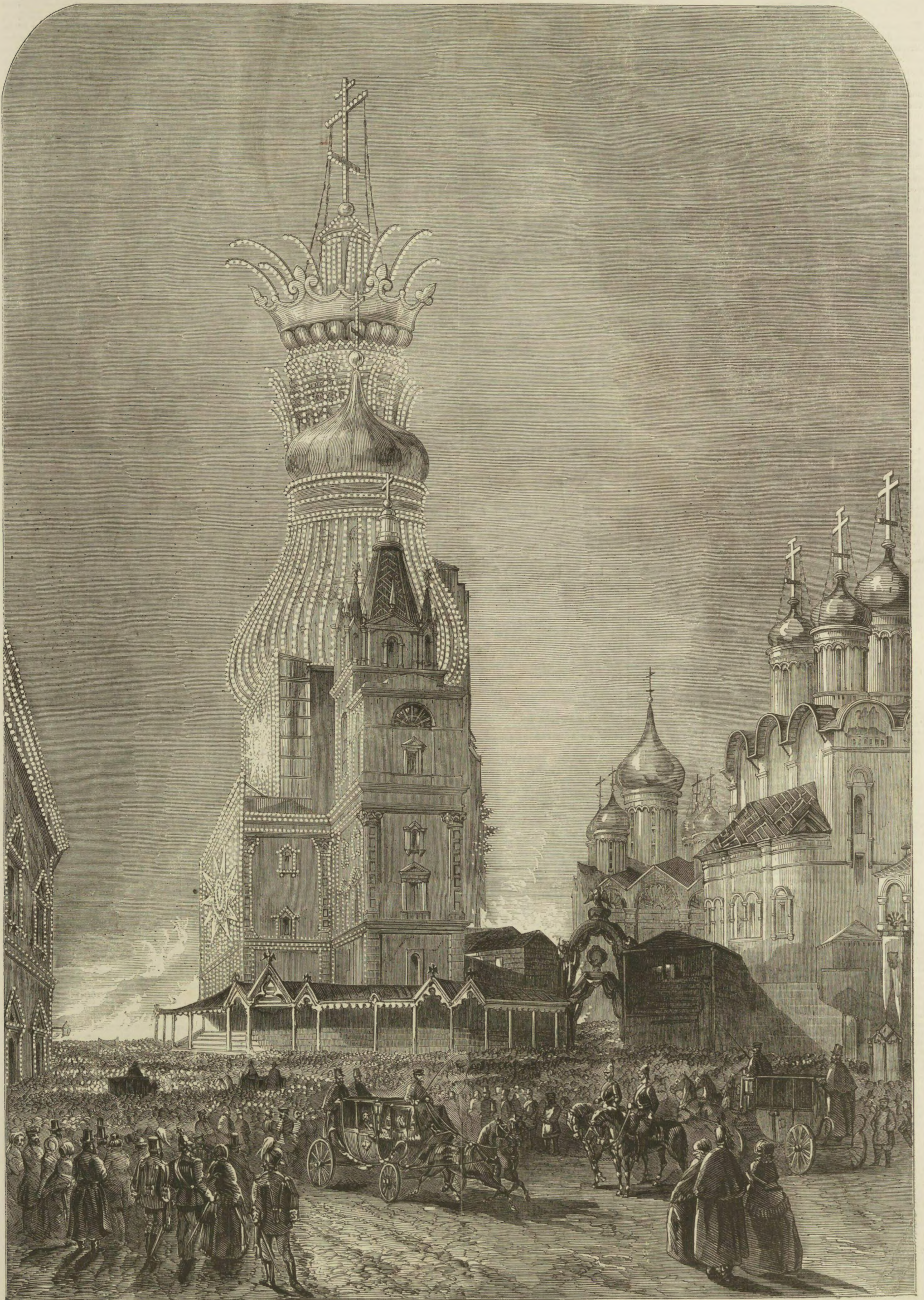
OUR Engraving represents the great Standard of Pleskow which was taken by the Swedes from the Russians under Peter the Great, with other valuable booty, at the time the latter was besieging Narva (A.D. 1700); and the capture of which was considered of so good augury by Charles XII., that he immediately resolved upon making that celebrated attack by which he utterly routed and destroyed the Russian army, and relieved the beleaguered city.

The devices upon this ancient flag are very curious: including the Crescent, represented beneath the Eagle.



THE RED GATE, MOSCOW, ILLUMINATED, ON THE NIGHT OF THE CORONATION.

I L L U M I N A T I O N S I N M O S C O W .



THE TOWER OF IVAN VELIKI, MOSCOW, ILLUMINATED ON THE NIGHT OF THE CORONATION.

Memorabilia,
LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND
ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

A BOOK OF FOOLS.

The recent sale of the remaining portion of a very curious library collected during the reign of James I. has enabled me to enrich mine with the following unique slim quarto, in black letter, perfect and uncut:—

"FOOLE UPON FOOLE, OR SIX SORTES OF SOTTES. A flat Foole, and a fatt Foole; a leane Foole, and a cleane Foole; a merry Foole, and a verrie Foole. Shewing their lives, humours, and behaviour, with their want of witte in the shew of wisdom. Not so strange as true.

Omnia sunt seæ.
Clonnicio del mondo Snuffe.

London: Printed for William Ferbrand, dwelling in Pope's-head-alley, neare the Royall Exchange, 1605."

For the sake of brevity I will make but few comments on this most rare and interesting Tract, but confine myself to a descriptive table of its contents.

1. "How Jacke Oates the flat Foole (the retainer of one Sir William Hollis of Boston, Lincolnshire) hit a noble-man a boxe on the eare."
2. "How a Minstrell became a Foole artificiall, and had Jacke Oates his reward for his labour."

This was at Christmastide "when great logs furnish the Hall fire, when Brawne is in season, and indeede all Revelling is regarded—when Beefe, Beere, and Bread was no niggard, when all pleasures presided with a noyse of Minstrelles, and a Lincolnshire Bagpipe was prepared. The Minstrelles for the great chamber, the Bagpipe for the hall. The Minstrelles to serve up the Knights meate, and the Bagpipe for the common dauncing."

3. "How Jacke Oates ate up a Quince Pye, being of choyce provided for Sir William." Jacke could "never abide the Cooke, by reason that he would scald him out of the kitchen."

Of Jemy Camber—the Caledonian Adonis, and the "Fat Foole Natural"—we have the following description. Born and brought up at Sterling—"Two yards and a Nayle in compass; forty yeares old; small head; long haire; one eare farre bigger than the other; forehead full; his eyes shined like a flame; his nose (Tarletonian?) flat; his beard small and square; his lips but little, and his wit lesse, But wide of mouth, few teeth, I must confesse."

"His middle thicke, as I have said before, Indifferent thighes and knees, but very shorte; His legges be square, a foot long, and no more, Whose very presence made the King much sport— And a pearle Spoon he still wore in his cap, To cate his meate he lov'd, and got by hap."

1. "How Jemy Camber, this Fat Foole, gave his Chayne of Gold from his necke to warrant his life."

2. "How Jemy Camber gave a fine Frenche Crowne for a Sallett (sallet), of an atchison price, which in our money (Scotch) was three farthings."

3. "How Jemy this fat Foole, swet almost to death, and never knew the reason." This merry Jest occurred "Betweene Edenborough Abbey the King's place and Leeth, on an even plaine greene Meddowe, in which the King used most of his sports." His Majesty participated in this frolic.

4. "How this fatte Foole Jemy Camber, ran with the King's best Foote-man for a wager." This race was run "from the Abby by the hill to Cannegate; and Jemy, "being swifte of foote" won it.

5. "How this fat Foole Jemy was stung with nettles, and how after, unknowne to himselfe, he helped to make his own grave."

This jest (carried on between the daughter of the Towns Laundress and Jemy) was his final frolic. "Our fat Foole fills a leane grave, upon which the King caused a stone of marble to be put, on which the Poets did write these lines in remembrance of him to this day:—

He that gard all men till jeare,
Jemy a Camber he liggis here:
Pray for his Sale, for he is geane,
And here a liggis beneath this Steane."

(To be continued.)

Canonbury, 30th Sept., 1856.

GEORGE DANIEL.

NOTES.

SHAKESPEARE READINGS.—May I be allowed to contribute my mite to the "Shakespeare Readings"? The first illustration on my list is one from the "Taming of the Shrew," in which an alteration has been made by the "old corrector" Perkins, with the approval of his editor, and which has been welcomed by the critics. *Tranio* says to *Lucentio*:—

Let's be no stoicks, nor no stocks, I pray;
Or so devote to Aristotle's checks,
As Ovid be an outcast quite abjur'd.

The "old corrector" has altered *checks* to *ethics*, and such Mr. Collier proposes should be the true reading. [The same alteration was proposed a century since, too, by Sir W. Blackstone.] The line, however, by this change has a syllable too many. Let us see if a word may not be found which will at the same time give sense to the passage without injuring the metre. In my copy of the "Six Old Plays" on which the great poet founded some of his dramas I find this passage in the "Pleasant Conceited Historie called the Taming of a Shrew," *Polidor loquitor*:—

Welcome to Athens, my beloved friend,
To Platoe's schoole, and Aristotle's walks.

The word *walks* for *checks* will exactly fit the sense and the quantity. I am not aware that this suggestion has yet been offered.—GEORGE RUSSELL FRENCH.

RUSSIAN CORONATION MEDALS.—Observing in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 13th ult., an engraving of the coronation medal of the present Emperor, Alexander II., I have thought that a notice of some preceding Russian coronation medals might be acceptable to you. The existing system of coinage in Russia commenced with Peter the Great, and I believe that there were not any medals struck previously to his reign, but that those commemorating earlier Sovereigns are records of his creating. All the inscriptions on the coins and medals of this empire are in the native language of the country; the Mint of Russia, having the very common sense of concluding that, as every coin and medal it issued was mainly intended for circulation in Russia, therefore its inscriptions should be in the language which Russians can read, or at least understand when read to them. So, also, thought every nation in the world from the commencement of coinage until the Dark Ages, when Europe (but Europe alone) adopted Latin, a language then understood exclusively by Churchmen. All the mints of Europe, however, have now returned to the old common-sense vernacular inscriptions—Austria, Naples, and England only excepted, who doggedly remain under the joint potent influences of absurdity and red tape, and continue "to astonish the natives with their Latin!" Engaged as the British people have recently been, heart and soul, to put down Russian aggression, to some persons it may sound strange when they hear that English Sovereigns have struck medals in honour of Muscovite Czars, but such is the fact. The first that I am acquainted with records the meeting of our William III. with Peter the Great at Utrecht. On the obverse is the bust of the English King bearded and belauded, inscribed "Guliel. III. D. G. M. Brit. et Fr. et Hib. Rex." "R. D. P. A." And below the neck "J. S." Reverse: William descending from the steps of a portico, of which two columns are shown, shaking hands with Peter. Our King is in the full costume of a gentleman of that day. The Czar is in his robes, and wearing his crown. Over them is inscribed, "Sic Olim Heroes," and below, in the Exergue, "Petri Alexiuevitz Czar Magnique Gulielmi Regis Amicitia Tractata ad Rhenum. XI. Septembris. M. DC. XCVII." In 1814 the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg visited our Mint on Tower-hill; and Thomas Wyon, by order of the then Master, hastily engraved a medal "to come up" on one blow. It was struck in her Imperial Highness's presence, who was so delighted with its resemblance to her brother, that she desired to see the engraver, and presented him with a ring, valued at a hundred guineas. Obverse: The Emperor's bust, laureated. Inscription: "Alexander Russiarum Imperator." Reverse: Britannia sitting on a

globe; her right hand with an olive-branch, resting on her knee, her left upholding a trident, a shield, with the Union Cross, standing by the globe. Inscription: "Ob. Advent. M. D. Catherinæ Hosp. Gratissimæ." And below, in the exergue, "Gaudens Britannia MDCCCXIV." On the visit of the Emperor Alexander to the Mint the same obverse was used. Reverse: An inscription, "Monetam Londinensem Invisit XVI. Junii MDCCCXIV." Above, within a wreath, "G. P. R.," and below, also enwreathed, the British Shield. The visit of the late Emperor Nicholas is recorded on a medal engraved by Leonard C. Wyon, of her Majesty's Mint, which, for beauty of workmanship and quiet dignity of expression, has no equal in the whole series of Russian medals; and when the bust on the Coronation medal of the Emperor is placed by the side of Mr. Wyon's, it becomes a coarse vulgarity, from which the eye turns away disgusted. The English medal is inscribed "Nicolaus I., Totius Rossie Imperator;" below the neck, "L. Wyon." Reverse: An inscription, "Nicolaus I., Totius Rossie Imperator, Regine Britanniarum Victorie, Amicus et Hospes, 1844.—R. SAINTHILL, Cork.

MOTIVE FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.—Aristotle's opinion (Pol. v., ii.) is that these and similar unproductive works were carried on "to keep the people well employed and poor," because "it suits a tyranny to reduce its subjects to poverty, that they may not be able to compose a guard, and that, being employed in procuring their daily bread, they may have no leisure to conspire against their tyrants." In this present age all great works are designed to be productive of revenue; and the mode of impoverishing subjects is by war, taxation, and obstruction to free-trade, and to the improvement of the condition of working-men. Aristotle, in the same chapter, refers also to the plan of impoverishing subjects by taxation; and instances Dionysius, "who in five years collected all the private property of his subjects into his coffers." Mr. Walford thinks that Aristotle contradicts himself in the second book of his "Economics;" but this variation from Dionysius of Syracuse to Cypselus of Corinth, and the period of ten years instead of five, is an additional argument, perhaps, in proof of the spuriousness of this Second Book of the "Economics" attributed to Aristotle. The story of Cypselus, however, may yet be true as a question of political economy; for the author shows how, by taking only a tenth of the people's property every year for ten years, the remaining nine-tenths were left "to fructify in their pockets," then eight-tenths, and so on. Thus, the Corinthians were not absolutely beggared as the Syracusans were. The opinion that the Pyramids were constructed for astronomical purposes now appears to be abandoned; and it is known that they are tombs. There could, however, be no need of such immense monuments for the dead; and, therefore, the opinion of public policy or political expediency being the motive for their erection appears to be the one best founded, notwithstanding that it has been overlooked by writers on this subject.—T. J. BUCKTON, Lichfield.

QUERY.

DANISH FORTS IN IRELAND.—Perhaps one of your correspondents may be able to communicate some information concerning those interesting relics of a nearly unknown era, the curious embankments known in Ireland by the name of Danish forts, and so common in that island? It seems a fact much to be regretted that the history of Ireland and Scotland is almost entirely neglected in our public seminaries, while the much less important study of classical literature is allowed to swallow up all kinds of more useful knowledge.—BRIAN BORHOIME.

ANSWERS.

GREYNA-GREEN MARRIAGES.—Curiosity led me some years ago to visit Greytna-green, and the following particulars connected with it are at your service:—On crossing the Sark from the English side there is close on the Scottish side of the Border a toll-bar, with a blacksmith's shop adjoining, which has given rise to the saying of "being married by a blacksmith." I think the name of the resident was Murray; and report said that though he kept a register of his marriages the document was imperfect. At this place—as, indeed, generally in Scotland—a simple declaration that the lady or gentleman was your wife or husband is sufficient, if made in the presence of witnesses. Greytna Hall, situated at the north side of Greytna-green, was a comfortable hostelry, kept by one John Linton, who officiated at the ceremonies of Hymen when called upon. He was the celebrated "match-maker," as many who read these lines can testify. Mine host related to us several anecdotes of parties for whom he had forged the link, and showed us his register—a handsomely-bound book of large size, in which were carefully entered all the marriages up to that day six months, the more recent being kept religiously secret. The parties to be married write their names, address, and description on a sheet of paper, which is carefully filed. The "priest" then asks them whether they each declare "in the presence of God and these witnesses," since that they are single, and desire to be united. Do they declare, "in the presence of," &c., that they know no reason why they should not be married. "In the presence of," &c., "wilt thou have," &c. "In the presence of," &c., "I, —, take thee," &c.; "with this ring," &c. A blessing is pronounced, and the certificate is filled up in duplicate. A copy of the form is subjoined:—

Kingdom of Scotland.
County of Dumfries.
Parish of Greytna.

These are to certify, to all to whom these presents may come, that from the parish of in the county of and from the parish of in the county of being now here present, and having declared themselves single persons, were this day married agreeable to the laws of Scotland. As witness our hands at Greytna Hall, this day of 184 .

Witnesses.

Some of these forms go on to say, "agreeable to the laws of Scotland," "and in conformity with the Established Church of England." The first witness signing is the officiating "priest." Thus, at Greytna Hall, John Linton signs first; and if the parties do not provide themselves with witnesses, his wife and daughter are the other two; in which case it is usual to acknowledge their services. A wedding-ring is also to be had there, and the charge for the ceremony varies from five to one hundred guineas, besides the gratuities to the witnesses and the hotel expenses. Few, perhaps, of the Borderers would give all the above information, for the truth of which I can vouch. The form is not always the same, and minors are married at any hour, night or day. How the parties are appointed I cannot say, but I have heard that John Linton is now no more. The marriage seems to be regarded solely as a civil contract, and one copy of the certificate is given to the bride with strict injunctions to keep it. The place is worth a visit; the rooms are well marked with "autographs," and the register will show some curious events in the history of many a noble house.—ALLEN-A-DALE.

CURIOUS CUSTOM, DEWSBURY, YORKSHIRE.—Your Correspondent "F. Camden" is informed that a similar custom has existed from time immemorial in the parish church of Hope, Derbyshire. The only difference is that the Hope clerk addresses the parties about to be married, "God speed you well."—X. Y. Z.

Fair lady, when you view the græce
Of beauty in your looking-glass.

THESE lines, which "N." quotes incorrectly, are the commencement of a piece by Thomas Randolph, who flourished contemporary with Herrick from 1605 to 1634, and was a friend and adopted (poetical) son of Ben Jonson.—T. A.

RUSSIAN SURNAMES.—The correspondent who signs himself "Peeterskoy," confounds the Christian names of father and son with the family or surname; to illustrate which take the present Imperial family, whose surname is Romanoff. Michael Feodorovitch Romanoff, the last male offspring of the house of Rurik, the founder of Russia, was elected Czar the 21st February, 1813, by the unanimous choice of the nation. The present Emperor is a direct descendant in the female line by Anna, from Michael Romanoff, and, according to the rule of the reigning house in Russia, preserves the original surname, namely, Alexander Nicolaievitch Romanoff. In addition, I may state that every Russian, whether noble or serf, has a surname as well as his Christian or baptismal name; that of his father (as Pavel Pavlovitch, *etich* being an affix, and rendered son) being applied only as a distinctive appellative. The surname Romanoff is very common in Russia, the descent alone makes the difference.—H. R.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

O.—BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.—Will our correspondent be good enough to authenticate his communication by sending his name and address, in confidence? The version he has forwarded is interesting and new to us.
JOURNAL.—See the Cambridge Calendar, under the head of "Honorary Degrees," where you will find it stated that "persons related to the Sovereign, either by blood or affinity," are entitled to a *honorary* degree, i. e., to proceed at once to M.A., and to take their degree a year sooner than others.

CANNÆ.—BIRTHPLACE OF LIVY.—Livy was born at Patavium, or Padua, B.C. 59, and died at the same place A.D. 17, aged 76. His birthplace has been a subject of considerable discussion, and an illustrious discovery of his bones throw doubt on the locality of his style renders it clear enough that he was a Paduan.

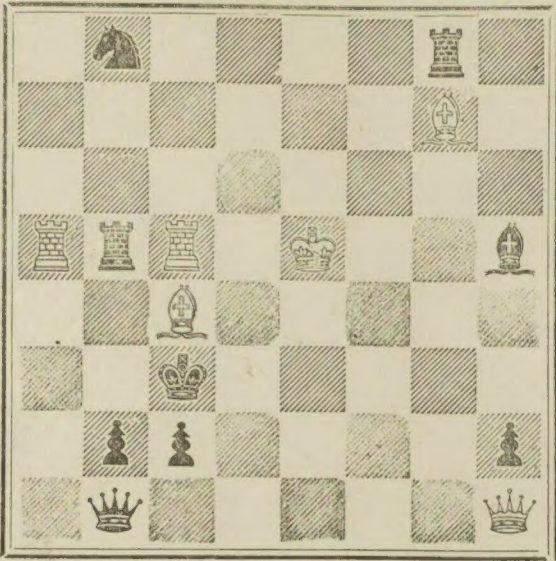
W. H. B.—MEANING OF THE WORD ING.—This is a word of Saxon origin, meaning a field tract of land, or inclosure.—(See Bosworth's "Anglo-Saxon Dictionary.")
HENRY W. BENT.—MEANING OF S.S.—This famous decoration is of an origin far too ancient, and of a use too extensive, to have been derived from the source you suggest. *Vicellus* traces it to a society of St. Stephen—a martyr who suffered in the time of Diocletian. Henry V. created Knights of S.S. and the letters have been adopted very generally in the paraphernalia of official personages, and of those embodied in honourable associations. They probably have a religious meaning, and may signify Holy Saints, just as we read in histories of London that the Corporation had a new seal made in London "bearing the effigies of SS. Peter and Paul canopied."

CHESS.

* * * Our customary Notes to Chess Communicants are unavoidably omitted from lack of space

PROBLEM No. 659.

By G. M.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Continuation of the Games by Consultation at the St. George's Club.—Game played by Mr. STAUNTON and Mr. CUNNINGHAM versus Mr. LÖWENTHAL and a leading Metropolitan AMATEUR. (Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
(Mr. S. and Ally.)	(Mr. L. and Ally.)	(Mr. S. and Ally.)	(Mr. L. and Ally.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	29. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	30. Kt to Q B 2nd (h)	Q R to K R 3 (g)
3. P to Q 4th (a)	P takes P	31. P to K R 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to K 2nd (b)	32. Q R to Q sq (k)	Q R to Q 3rd
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd	33. B to K B 2nd	Q to Q B 5th
6. Kt takes Q P	Kt takes Kt	34. Kt to K 3rd	Q takes Q (ch)
7. Q takes Kt	K B to K B 3rd	35. Q R takes Q	Kt to K 2nd
8. Q to her 3rd (c)	K Kt to K 2nd	36. Kt to Q B 2nd	B to Q Kt 3rd
9. P to K B 4th	Kt to K Kt 3rd	37. B takes B	Q R takes B
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	38. Kt to Q Kt 4th	Q R to Q Kt 4th
11. Q B to K 3rd (d)	P to Q Kt 4th (e)	39. Q R to Q sq	K to B 2nd
12. K B to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q R 4th	40. K R to Q 3rd	K to K 3rd
13. P to Q R 3rd	Q B to Q R 3rd	41. K to K B 2nd	P to K R 4th (f)
14. Kt to Q sq	Castles	42. K to K B 3rd	K to Q 3rd
15. P to Q B 3rd	K R to K sq	43. Kt to Q B 2nd	P to K Kt 3rd
16. K R to K B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	44. Kt to Q 4th (m)	Q R to Q Kt 7th
17. Kt to K B 2nd	P to Q 5th	45. P to Q B 4th	P takes P
18. K B to Q R 2nd	P to Q Kt 5th	46. Kt takes K B P	K to Q B 4th
19. K B to Q B 4th	B takes B	(double ch)	(n)
20. Q takes B	P takes Q B P	47. Kt to K 3rd (o)	K R tks K B P (ch)
21. P takes P	P to Q 4th	48. K takes R	P takes R
22. P takes P	P takes P	49. R takes P	R to Q Kt 6th
23. Q to Q 3rd	Q R to Q B sq	50. R to Q 7th	Kt to K B 4th
24. B to Q 2nd	Q R to Q B 3rd	51. Kt takes Kt (p)	P takes Kt
25. Kt to K Kt 4th	Q to Q B 4th (ch)	52. R to K B 7th	R takes Q R P
26. K to B sq	B to Q sq	53. R takes P (ch)	K to Q Kt 5th
27. B to K sq (g)	K R to K 5th	54. R takes K R P	R to Q B 6th
28. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K B 4th	55. R to Q 4th	R to Q B 4th

At this point, owing to the lateness of the hour, the game was adjourned (q).

- (a) We are glad to find the wish so generally expressed for open games in these contests is likely to be responded to. Before casting lots for first move in the present game, it was agreed that, whichever party began first, a *Scotch Gambit* should be the opening.
- (b) Better and more courageous to have played this Bishop to Q B 4th.
- (c) Hardly so good, perhaps, as Q to K 3rd.
- (d) Too precipitate. They should rather have moved the Kt to Q sq.
- (e) Black avails themselves readily and skilfully of the error committed by their opponents and for a long time maintain a galling attack on the Queen's side.
- (f) It must be seen that White have a difficult game to play. Nothing but very good generalship on their side, or very poor on the part of their opponents, can enable them to recover the advantage lost by their eleventh move.
- (g) This insignificant-looking step was the only possible way, we believe, by which White could redeem themselves.
- (h) The best move. White have now fairly overcome the attack, and in a move or two, more begin to take the offensive themselves.
- (i) The object of this we do not quite understand. It looks very much like a lost move a serious loss at such a crisis of the game.
- (j) It was high time this reserve came into action; but much as it was wanted it is not easy to show after White's slip at move 11, when this Rook could have been brought up before advantageously.
- (k) Right. If P to K Kt 3rd first, White would at once have played P to K R 5th, and then R to K R sq.
- (l) This is enterprising at all events. Kt to Q Kt 4th, to keep the adverse Q Rook out, would have been safer, possibly; but the present move leads to a far more interesting end-game.
- (m) Better play than K to his 3rd. For example:—
46. Kt to K Kt 7th (ch) K to his 3rd
47. Kt to K Kt 7th (ch) K to B 2nd (best)
48. Kt to K 8th—And play as Black can they must have the disadvantage.
- (n) The situation is peculiar. If White had taken the Rook with their King, they must have lost a Rook and Knight for it; and if they had taken Kt with Kt, it would have been impossible, without some sacrifice, for them to stop Black's Q B Pawn from Queening.
- (p) R to Q 5th, checking, would probably have lost White the game.
- (q) The position is sufficiently interesting to serve as a problem. White have evidently the best of the battle, the question is, can they win? And if they can, what is the *modus operandi*?

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH IN THE CRIMEA.—As there is a very decided attempt made just now by certain agents of the Russian press to discredit our Embassy in common with anything English, and to cover anything French with unmeasured eulogium—oftentimes very well, but, as is natural in all human affairs, not universally deserved, it is as well to let the truth be known on this as on all other matters. The most frequent taunt in the mouths of those writers is that the Russians would very soon have disposed of the English troops on all occasions had it not been for the aid of the French; and, although it seems unjust and ungenerous in time of peace to rip up the old wounds of war, it is not Englishmen who have done so. It surely was not French aid that enabled us to drive a numerous Russian force out of its intrenchments at the Alma, to storm its redoubts, and to take the only two pieces of cannon which fell into the hands of the Allies that day. It surely was not French aid that enabled our heavy cavalry on the 25th of October to ride through the Russian horse three times their number, and to rout them utterly. It surely was not French aid that enabled us to hold till the spring of 1855, with our feeble and exhausted army, a line of trenches from left to right as extensive as those occupied by the more numerous and better-provided army of our allies; to beat every sortie from the city; to meet with wretched, shivering, ill-clad, half-starved men the parties of picked volunteers from the city—"let out hot and drunk" (to use the expression of one of our officers against us, and to send them back twice as fast, if not quite as many, as they came. It was not the French who enabled 7500 British soldiers to beat back and to repulse for three hours and three quarters the attacks of a Russian army of 49,000 men at Inkerman. All this is a matter of history. What we owe to our allies we know, and need not be told by any one. They know, too, what they owe to us; their troops transported, their flanks protected, their food conveyed by our shipping, and many other offices of friendship which the generous nature of Frenchmen reciprocated and will never forget.—*St Petersburg Correspondent of the Times.*

Some French officers have been permitted to take service in the Papal army, now being increased and re-formed.

THE BELGIAN FREE-TRADE CONGRESS.

The sittings of the Free-trade Congress, held at Brussels, which succeeded the meetings of the Philanthropic Congress, have been brought to a conclusion; and, considering the large attendance of earnest and enlightened men from various parts of the Continent and from England, and the copious stores of information collected by the committees, we may hopefully look forward to an energetic movement in favour of unfettered commerce. It frequently happens that stirring demonstrations are made which only have an ephemeral existence; but it has been resolved to establish a permanent central committee at Brussels, with branches dispersed throughout Europe, having for its object the continuous prosecution of the great work commenced by the Congress. All revolutions—be they political, commercial, ecclesiastical, or, indeed, of whatever character—must be matured in the minds of men before they can successfully manifest themselves by overt acts; therefore it is the first duty of wise reformers to educate the generation among whom they live, and expel error by the persuasions of truth. Until that preliminary labour be effected, the triumph of sound principles is hopeless, and failure only can attend premature appeal to unripened opinion. On this policy the International Congress are prepared to act, and they are entitled to the co-operation of the liberal press of Europe in aiding them to conquer antiquated prejudices by the diffusion of knowledge. Already the example of England has produced a profound impression on Belgium and Holland, and shaken the preconceived notions of many intelligent Frenchmen who formerly advocated protection; while even Russia has introduced some relaxations into her tariff. Unhappy Naples stands aloof; for her statesmen have not yet learned the simple lesson that a nation can only sell to the extent it buys. Much indeed remains to be accomplished before the complete victory of Free-trade is achieved; but the magnitude of the prize is worthy of untiring effort.

When the Free-trade principle was discussed in England during the agitation of the Anti-Corn-law League, and even down to its triumph in the legislation of 1846, a broad line of distinction was drawn between import duties for protection and import duties for revenue. It was agreed to abolish the former; but the latter are still retained—not indeed from choice, but on the ground of an imputed necessity; for, let the Custom-houses be closed, from what fund will the general expenses of Government be defrayed, or how is faith to be kept with the public creditor, unless indeed recourse be had to direct taxation? Such is the present matured state of the question; and it is in this shape that it presented itself to the Belgian Congress. M. Cateau Wattel, delegate from the Antwerp Chamber of Commerce, regarding the subject from this point of view, "charged England, who claimed so much credit for the advances she had made, with inconsistency between her professions and her practice, inasmuch as she retained duties in favour of the produce of her colonies, and subsidized her steamers, which plied between the mother country and her dependencies. England, the first nation to hoist the flag of Free-trade, imposed duties on silks, colonial timber, paper, refineries, &c.; and if an examination were made for the purpose it might be possible to sustain upon her other sins of the same character."

This charge cannot be denied, for it is notorious that large duties, for the purposes of revenue, are laid on some of the prime articles of consumption, in the form of Customs and Excise—as tea, tobacco, sugar, coffee, wine, paper, and malt. But how can they be remitted, unless direct be substituted for indirect taxation? Mr. Winkworth, who represented the London Society of Arts at the Brussels Congress, stated that the removal of the commercial restrictions has proved so favourable to the commerce of Hamburg, "that the Chamber of Commerce of that city were resolved not to hesitate in its progressive march, but to demand the abolition of all the import duties and city dues." Without doubt this is the true principle, for every tax on buying and selling, amounts to what the late M. Bastiat, the French Economist, described as an *obstacle* in the market; and the interposition of an obstacle is the negation of Free-trade. The least reflection shows that a tax adds nothing to the value of a product, though it necessarily enhances the cost of production; and the more that cost rises, the further is the article removed from the reach of the consumer. Dearthness limits markets, cheapness widens them; the former causes gluts, the latter empties warehouses. The operation of every indirect tax on commodities thus enfeebles the power of exchanges, which is invigorated by the abolition of the tax. We would, therefore, submit to the International Congress, that when Free-trade is brought to the test of practical legislation, it is impossible to exclude the consideration of national indebtedness; and the alternative of direct or of indirect taxation is forced prominently into view. To attempt to conceal it is to imitate the foolish bird which buries its eyes in the sand, and, not seeing the hunter, deems itself unseen. We would also direct attention to the prevalent error, loosely adopted, that an equilibrium of prices may exist all over the world. The assumption is incorrect. Prices are made up of two constituent parts, easily distinguishable—of intrinsic value, which means the labour embodied in commodities, and taxes; and if taxes bear with unequal pressure in different countries, the equilibrium of prices cannot be sustained; unless, indeed, the whole revenue be raised by a direct tax on property, so that all articles of consumption pass free. Most earnestly do we advocate the plenitude of Free-trade in the genuine acceptance of the term, not drawing the frequent distinction between duties for protection and duties for revenue; but fiscal policy is an impediment that must be removed before industry can enjoy the full benefits of unfettered commerce.

The revolutions of Europe in 1848, soon followed by the war against Russia, interrupted the pacific campaign of Free-trade against Protection. With the restoration of peace this movement ought to be prosecuted with vigour; for every year lost in inaction witnesses the continuance of removable evils. A great principle has been proclaimed, and the intelligence of Europe ought to respond to the energy of Belgium.

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